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the American Perfumer
and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

COSMETICS · SOAPS · FLAVORS

EST. 1906

WILLIAM LAMBERT
Editor

MAISON G. deNAVARRE, PH.C., B.S.
Technical Editor

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ANOTHER LEADER CHOOSES *New England Tubes*

TUBE BUYERS: Check up on the Many Extra Services We Give

The exclusive metal toughening "Sheffield Process" which produces stronger tubes is only one of the many advantages we offer. Vitally important to you, also, are the PLUS services developed through 88 years' experience, and the resources of this largest independent manufacturer of collapsible tubes in the world! Chemical product analysis to determine correct metals or interior coatings; expert design service; brilliant decorations; fine clay coated cartons; full range of styles, sizes and openings; filling and closing equipment; quick deliveries; better uniform quality at no higher cost . . these are some of the things available to make New England Service the most complete and efficient in the history of the tube industry. Tell us, now, how we can best serve *you!*

ALL DRESSED UP AND SOMEWHERE TO GO!

The fast-growing list of New England tube buyers reads like a who's who of drugdom! Most recent addition is ARMAND . . famed cosmetician of Des Moines. Both tubes and cartons for their new BRISK Shaving Cream, were designed and manufactured by our master craftsmen. Here's wishing ARMAND outstanding success in their campaign for national distribution and sales.

NEW ENGLAND COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CO.

3132 SO. CANAL STREET, CHICAGO • NEW LONDON, CONN. • W. K. SHEFFIELD, 500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
N. CAY MATTHIEU, 1965 PORTER ST., DETROIT, MICH. • THE WILCO COMPANY, 7016 McKINLEY AVE., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
EXPORT DIVISION: 116 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

FAIR TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

Far reaching implications of Louisiana Mennen decision

An important decision which may affect seriously the operation of fair trade laws in a large number of states has just been handed down by Judge Borah, in the case of the Mennen Co. v. Krauss Co., Ltd., in the U. S. district court for the eastern district of Louisiana.

This was an action under the Louisiana Fair Trade Act. The statute permitted fair trade contracts which prohibited the retailer from reselling the article "except *at* the price *stipulated*" by the manufacturer.

Under the Mennen contract, the retailer agreed that he would not resell the Mennen articles at a price "less than the minimum retail sale or resale prices" prescribed by Mennen Co. Under the Mennen agreement, the retailer could therefore sell the Mennen article at a price *higher* than the *stipulated* minimum retail price, without violating the agreement.

The court held that this agreement was illegal, and that it constituted a violation of the Louisiana Anti-Trust Act. The theory of the opinion was that the Fair Trade Act must be narrowly and specifically construed, and that a contract under the act must follow the precise language of the statute.

The court held that the Mennen form of contract, in Louisiana, was not justified by the Miller-Tydings Act.

This decision is important because 17 of the fair trade statutes follow the exact language of the Louisiana Act. Twenty-six of the fair trade statutes authorize agreements not to resell at less "than the *minimum* price stipulated," and one of the fair trade acts authorizes an agreement not to resell "below a *minimum* price stipulated."

The 17 states whose fair trade acts follow the language of the Louisiana Act are as follows:

Arizona	Mississippi
California	New Jersey
Illinois	New Mexico
Iowa	New York
Kentucky	North Dakota
Louisiana	Pennsylvania
Massachusetts	Tennessee
Michigan	Washington
	Wisconsin

This point was not raised in the case of Old Dearborn Distributing Co. v. Seagram-Distillers Corp., 299 U. S. 183, in which fair trade was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court, because it appears from the decision that the contract in that case prescribed a *stipulated* price, as distinguished from a *minimum* price.—*Mock & Blum in T.G.A. Bulletin 260.* The case has been appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals by the Mennen Co.

Discount selling—why teeth are needed in New York law

In 1939 in that empire known as New York State, 209,425 retailers serving a population of 13,479,142, 72 per cent of whom live in 23 cities of 25,000 population or more, sold their customers $5,578,159,000 in merchandise, an increase of 19 per cent over 1935, a decrease of 20 per cent under 1929. Stores had increased 14 per cent since 1929 as against a gain in population in the same period of 7.1 per cent.

In 1939, 1940 and the first quarter of 1941, despite the apparent gain in the industry, retailing in New York State suffered losses from a rapidly growing malpractice that sapped its strength and could, unchecked, completely wreck the industry's health. It could wreck retailing not only in New York but elsewhere. It will, without some such corrective measures.

That sapping or undermining of the industry's foundation is commonly called trade diversion. Starting in a small way some years ago, it now permeates the industry. Smart retailers who assume that they know the origin of every retail sale in their communities wake with a shock when they begin to survey the transactions taking place all around them. For trade diversion has reached its hand everywhere into the retailer's pocket and he faces a threat against his business whose consequences could conceivably be more far reaching than the consequences of any contemplated legislation of the day, state or national.

Trade diversion in its principal form is the discount selling of merchandise —to escape whatever consequences there have been, if any, under price fixing by the state statute.

Trade diversion strikes home at every law abiding merchant. Catalogues of "Discount Sellers" with their offices largely in their hats, are being printed and distributed throughout New York State. They reach into every plant and institution, public and private, and appeal to buying groups, even municipal employees. Merchandise which they offer is largely price-fixed under the Feld-Crawford Act.

The discount offered is at least two-thirds of an ordinary retail mark-up. The discount seller has no investment, no store, sales force, no taxes to pay. He may even operate in a backroom with one stenographer. But he has made an arrangement with the manufacturers whose goods he offers whereby he can get them at the same price as an established retailer. By flouting the Feld-Crawford law, he offers the public an ice box at 25 per cent off, a chest of silver at 35 off, a radio at retailer's cost plus a bookkeeping charge, a toastmaster one-third off.

Result: Millions in trade are diverted from established channels in New York State.

These lost sales reduce payrolls substantially.

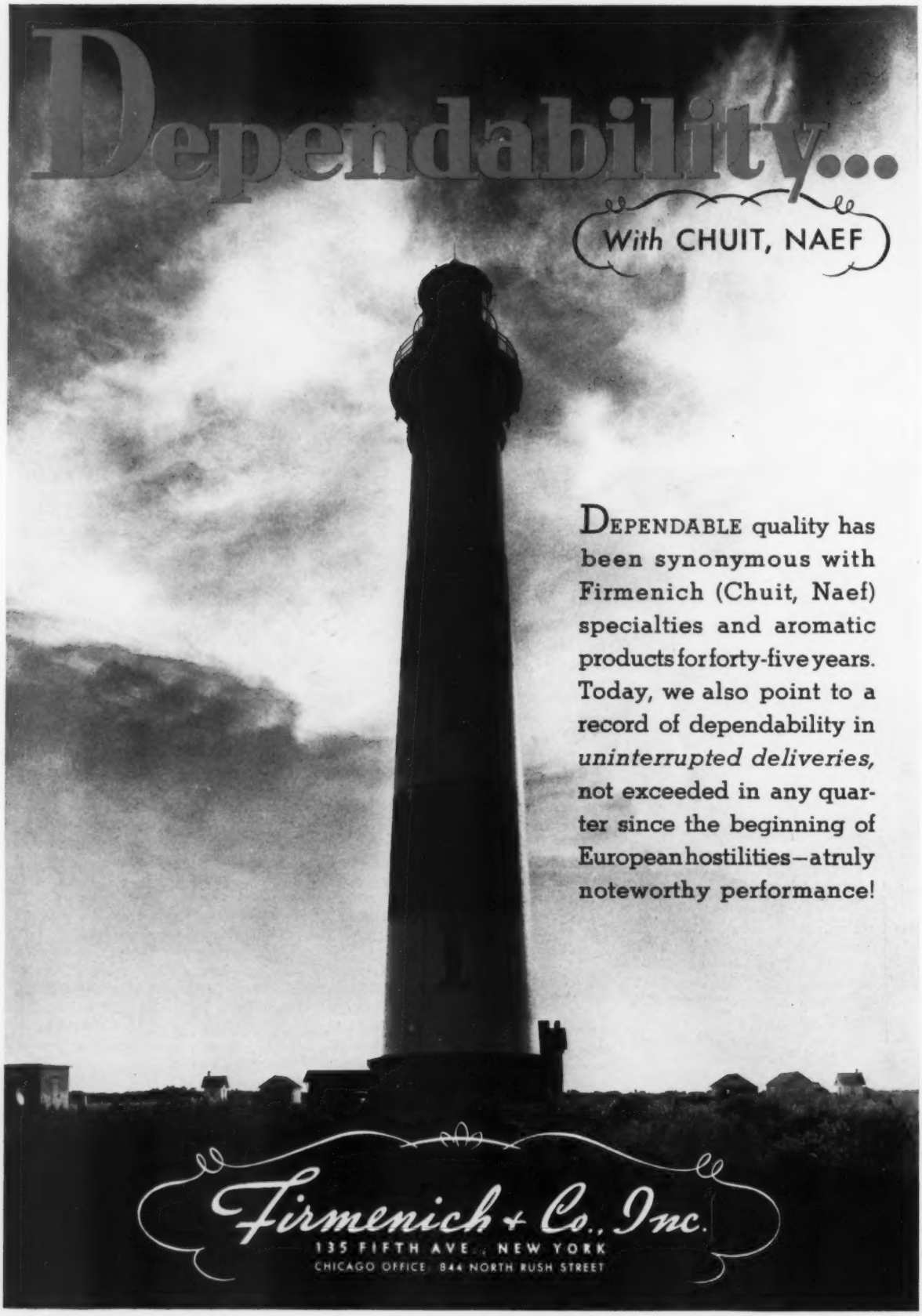
They result in heavy losses to newspapers for advertising, lineage following the upward or downward swing of retail sales.

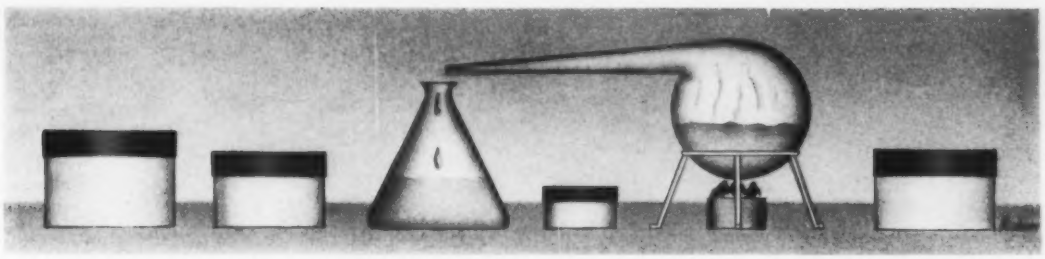
They affect the value of property and make less money available for civic use.

The loss strikes a direct blow at the prosperity of the community.

The present law offers insufficient relief. As John C. Watson, president of the New York State Council of Retail Merchants, Inc., expressed it:

"I visualize a desperate threat to retailing in this situation. If it is continued for another two years, it may not be possible to stop this evil. The condition obviously is due to the unenforced Feld-Crawford Act which binds the honorable business man to the stipulated resale price, while the crafty parasite is free to carry on his vicious practices unmolested. Unless the manufacturer is careful in the selection of his outlets, it might still be impossible for him to police effectively the observance of his pegged prices in many retail outlets."—*New York State Council of Retail Merchants, Inc.*


Dependability...
With CHUIT, NAEF
DEPENDABLE quality has been synonymous with Firmenich (Chuit, Naef) specialties and aromatic products for forty-five years. Today, we also point to a record of dependability in *uninterrupted deliveries,* not exceeded in any quarter since the beginning of European hostilities—a truly noteworthy performance!
Firmenich + Co., Inc.
135 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK
CHICAGO OFFICE: 844 NORTH RUSH STREET



REAL AID TO THE DERMATOLOGIST

Few ointment bases in U.S.P. give little scope for good prescription writing . . . Cosmetic bases for making dermatological creams and why they may be most useful

by H. STANLEY REDGROVE, *B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.*

IT is not easy to draw a strict line of demarcation between the functions of the cosmetician and those of the dermatologist. Broadly speaking, however, cosmetics are applied to skin or hair to achieve one or more of the following objects: (a) protection from damage; (b) masking of minor defects; (c) enhancing natural beauty, or creating a semblance of it if absent; (d) sheer decoration. The treatment of skin lesions and diseases of the skin is the business of the dermatologist.

In actual practice, however, overlapping occurs, since most beauty culturalists undertake to give treatments for the *cure* of skin defects, at any rate those of a minor character; and, in any case, whether such treatments are offered or not, it is well recognized that the practicing cosmetician must have knowledge of dermatology.

COSMETICS IMPORTANT TO DERMATOLOGIST

Somewhat late in the day, it is true, dermatologists now are beginning to realize that advances which have been made in cosmetic technology are of great importance in relation to dermatological practice.

Amazing is the contrast between the attractive preparations, lotions, creams, and so on, manufactured for cosmetic use, and the too often quite repulsive ointments prescribed for the treatment of various skin complaints.

Moreover, not only are these ointments repulsive in appearance and messy in use, but, owing to the fact that they are water-immiscible lipoid mixtures (mainly hydrocarbon lipoids), their removal from the skin often calls for the use of detersives which cause damage, more especially because newly-healed skin is tender.

It may be asked whether this type of preparation offers any outstanding medicinal advantage which renders usage desirable in spite of these defects.

The answer is a definite negative. The ointments are merely an heritage from times prior to modern developments in colloid chemistry when knowledge of preparing stable emulsions was in its infancy.

LIMITATIONS OF OLDER OINTMENT BASES

Indeed, the majority if not all of the older ointment bases, so far from providing a suitable means for presenting a medicament to the skin, exercise a

Knowledge of cosmetic cream bases may aid dermatologists

definite shielding action in the case of hydrophilic medicaments. They might almost be defined as bases for *preventing* the action of such medicaments on the skin. Moreover, when serious discharge occurs, as is so often the case when the skin is injured, the possibility of any effective action taking place between constituents of the ointment and the skin is reduced to a minimum, skin and medicament being shielded by media which repel each other.

EMULSIONS

The replacement of the old-fashioned lipoid mixtures by emulsions, or by lipoid mixtures containing substances possessing marked polar properties whereby emulsification in the presence of an aqueous phase easily takes place, overcomes all these objections and drawbacks. It is in connection with the manufacture of cosmetic creams, etc., that the practical advances in this direction of definite utility to dermatology, have taken place.

The first advance was made by the substitution, for the old-fashioned lipoid bases, of "absorption bases" as they are called. These bases, as every cosmetic chemist knows, are mixtures of lipoid hydrocarbons containing small amounts of either cholesterol, oxycholesterol, or suitable hydrophilic fractions of lanolin.

ABSORPTION BASES

To the French cosmetic chemist, the late René Cerbelaud, belongs the honor of having devised the first absorption base, as long ago as June, 1914; but it was not until after the end of the first world war that the use of absorption bases became at all widespread. Cerbelaud's idea was vigorously taken up in Germany, and certain absorption bases of German manufacture obtained worldwide fame. Today, absorption bases of unquestionable merit are manufactured both in Great Britain and in the United States.

Lipoid medicaments may be compounded readily with absorption bases, while insoluble powders can be ground or milled in. Moreover, water-soluble medicaments can be incorporated with equal ease. They are dissolved in water, and the aqueous solutions are absorbed by the base to give w/o emulsions.

In the case of products destined for dermatologial use, the incorporation of water usually is omitted, except in the case where the incorporation of a water-soluble medicament is desired. Serious discharge offers no barrier, since this also is absorbed.

In cosmetic practice, water is invariably incorporated to yield creams of the w/o type. The water-absorbing capacities of some absorption bases are extraordinarily high, rising to as much as 300 per cent. But combinations of this type rarely are stable; and Cerbelaud, in his *Formulaire de Parfumerie, vol.* 2, recommends the incorporation of not more than 30 per cent of water. The present writer concurs with this; at any rate, he has found figures in this vicinity to yield the most satisfactory results.

It is, however, a fact that many medicaments are more active in aqueous than they are in lipoid solution. A striking case is provided by phenol. A useful bactericide in aqueous solution, its powers when dissolved in oil are very small indeed.

TYPE OF EMULSION IMPORTANT

It may be questioned, therefore, whether the w/o type of emulsion produced by the aid of an absorption base is likely to prove so valuable in dermatological practice as emulsions of the o/w type, where the medicament, if water-soluble, may be directly presented to the skin in the external phase.

Now, whereas both absorption base creams and lanolin creams possess good stability towards mildly alkaline and mildly acid substances, practically the only methods known, until recently, for the preparation of cosmetic creams of the o/w type made use of soaps as emulsifying agents and thus were incompatible with acids. Hence, had use of similar creams been made in dermatological practice, this would have had to be limited to the application of neutral and alkaline medicaments only.

NEW EMULSIFYING AGENTS

In recent years, however, big developments have taken place. New emulsifying agents, suitable for the production of o/w creams stable to both acids and alkalies, have appeared on the market. Thanks to the cosmetic industry, the utility and methods of employing these new products have been explored very thoroughly.

A type of product of particular interest is represented by a combination of high fatty alcohols (cetyl and stearyl) plus a small proportion (10 per cent) of either phosphated or sulphated derivatives. In an important contribution to *The British Journal of Dermatology and Syphilis*, published in 1928 (October, pp. 540-543), Dr. P. B. Mumford recommended, as a basis for the preparation of dermatological ointments and creams, a base composed of two parts of the above mixture, two parts of white petrolatum, and three parts of liquid paraffin. This mixture readily forms an emulsion of the o/w type in mixing with water, is stable towards mild acids and alkalies, and thus forms an excellent means for applying practically any medicament to the skin, in the form of a cream which can be removed very easily.

WHAT EXPERIMENTS INDICATE

The present writer has experimented with a number of mixtures of a similar type, containing various proportions of the stipulated ingredients, with and without such additions as (hard) paraffin and lanolin. His preference is for combinations containing higher proportions of the fatty alcohols, but lower proportions of sulphated derivatives. Dr. Mumford, it may be mentioned, used combinations containing phosphated derivatives, no longer obtainable in Great Britain.

Other methods of obtaining creams of the o/w type in which various medicaments can be incorporated have been proposed. These include the use of hydrated aluminium oxide, and of glyceryl mono-

stearate in conjunction with bentonite. Last year, Cox and Goldrich reported in the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* that creams based on the two latter materials, plus glycerine and water, containing a variety of medicaments, such as boric acid, tannic acid, iodine, sulphur, benzoic acid, calamine, ichthammol, and potassium iodide, appeared to be wholly satisfactory.

To some extent, the war has retarded further investigation of the subject in Great Britain; on the other hand, however, it has increased interest in preparations for the treatment of burns, especially in those containing such bactericidal dyestuffs as acriflavine, crystal violet, and brilliant green. Creams of the o/w type, constructed along the lines of Dr. Mumford's proposal, suitably modified, suggest an excellent method of applying these dyes to the skin, having the advantage of better adherence over mere aqueous solutions.

B.P. AND U.S.P. GIVE TOO LITTLE SCOPE

There may be objections to cosmetic manufacturers entering the dermatological field and manufacturing creams, etc., designed for the treatment of diverse skin lesions and skin diseases. On the other hand, there seems no reason why their technical knowledge should not be employed usefully in the manufacture of suitable *bases* for the production of dermatological creams. There seems to be a general opinion, at any rate in Great Britain, that the few ointment bases of the *British Pharmacopoeia* (all of which are open to criticism) give little scope to good prescription writing; and the same, perhaps, is true so far as America is concerned in connection with the U.S.P. ointments.

Epic of United Drug

THE resignation of Louis K. Liggett, founder and president of United Drug, Inc., Boston, Mass., comes as the finale to a career which since World War days has admirably characterized the whole course of American business. First, there was the period of marked expansion, the growth of United Drug's Liggett chain at home, the purchase of the British Boots stores abroad. Then there was the era of mergers, when Liggett put together in 1928 one of the most ambitious that the country had ever seen. Then, the depression and the unscrambling of many a merger, including Liggett's Drug, Inc. And finally, the period of recovery in which the Liggett chain, having gone through the wringer of bankruptcy, is once again turning in a profit.

Drug, Inc., was a sensation even in Wall Street's golden days. Into it went Liggett's United Drug, Sterling Products, Bristol-Myers, Vick Chemical, and Life Savers. Liggett dreamed of Drug, Inc., as a gigantic holding company which would dominate the entire drug field through its combination of the triple functions of manufacturing, distribution, and retailing. To Drug, Inc., United Drug brought its line of Rexall products—distributed via the voluntary chain of some 10,000 Rexall stores (Liggett was a pioneer in the voluntary chain field) and the company-owned Liggett stores, as well as Boots and the outlets of the National Cigar Stands Co. Big brand names like Phillips Milk of Magnesia, Fletcher's Castoria, Bayer's Aspirin, Mum, Ingram's Shaving Cream, Sal Hepatica studded the Drug, Inc., roster of products.

With the financial backing of Drug, Inc., United Drug expanded quickly, adding three more retail chains, including Owl on the West Coast. All went well for a couple of years, then the depression came along, and Drug, Inc., with its tremendous superstructure proved unequal to the demands of the times. United Drug's business was first to crumble. In 1932 the Owl chain went bankrupt. The Liggett stores followed a few months later.

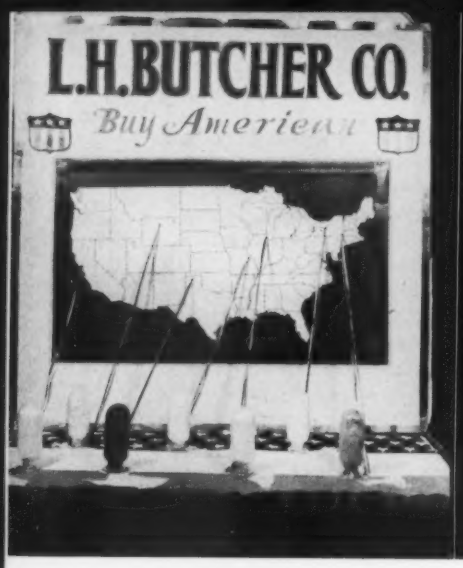
The other partners in Drug, Inc.—Sterling Products, Bristol-Myers, Vick Chemical, and Life Savers—became increasingly uneasy at the prospect of making money for United Drug to lose. In 1933 they decided to get out from under. Drug, Inc., was dissolved, its stock split up among the five member companies.

By selling out its control of Boots, United Drug raked up enough cash to take the Owl and Liggett chains out of hock. Today United Drug is out of the red. In 1939, the company's sales came to just under $90,000,000 as against the $24,000,000 low in 1933. Net profits came to over $1,000,000—far short of the $4,000,000 the company gleaned in 1928 on half the sales volume.

Liggett's successor, Joseph A. Galvin, who has been with the company 34 years, is a capable financial man and an astute arbiter of organizational and trade disputes. Chances are that he will not govern alone, however. Liggett has asked United Drug's directors to create a new position for him—chairman of the board—and he is "definitely not retiring."—*Business Week.*

Leadership in Selling

A GOOD salesman must be a worker. In selling, the lucky breaks go to those who make things happen. Things don't happen for people who sit around and wait. The salesman must have confidence in himself, plus the capacity to inspire confidence in others. He must be alert and he must be keen. Yet he may have all of these qualities and still be a failure as a salesman. To be really successful, a salesman must have certain qualities of leadership. He must have that determination and "Do or Die" spirit which marks the exceptional man. He must have the power to attract others to him—personal magnetism. Lastly, he must be the sort of fellow we refer to as a "square shooter." Given those qualities any man who is willing to apply himself and make the effort that any worth while success demands can be assured of climbing high on this ladder we call leadership. There is no limit to how far that kind of salesman can rise . . . The roll of American salesmen includes many great names. Those who sell have many reasons to hold their heads high.—*J. C. Aspley.*



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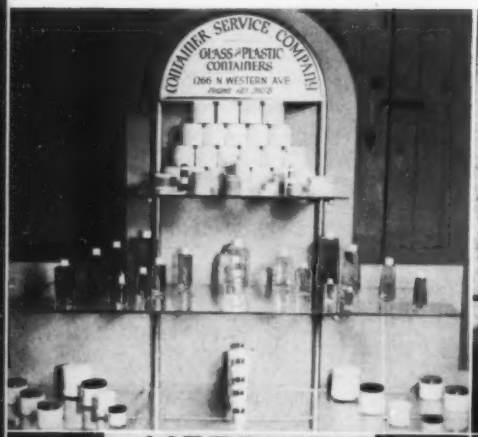

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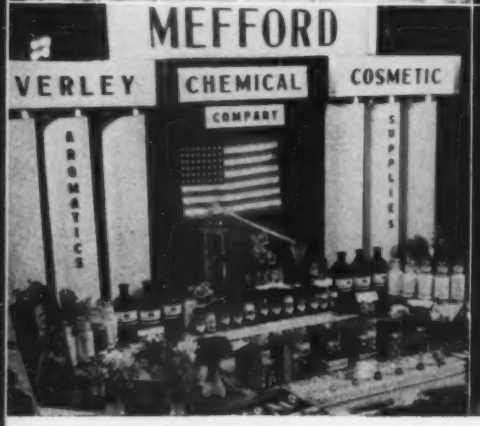

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All attendance records were broken at the eighth annual display of the associate members of the California Cosmetic Association at the Casa Manana in Culver City, February 25. The affair was well managed and drew many favorable comments from the numerous visitors who were impressed with the care given in getting up the various exhibits. First prize was won by the Mefford Chemical Co. An interesting sidelight was the stress laid on the American theme and what American essential oil companies are doing in the emergency. Further details about the exhibit with a list of all associate members are given in the news columns of this issue.

New Odors and Flavors Needed

by H. H. Slawson

THE time is ripe for development of some new flavors and odors, in the opinion of Dr. Paul Kolachov, director of research and development of Jos. E. Seagram and Sons, Inc. For centuries, he points out, the world has been satisfied with the same essential oils and spices known since the beginning of time.

"Why should we be satisfied with those old flavors?" he asks. "To me it seems that in the field of aromatic plants there is a wide open opportunity for experimental cultivation and research. Just as Burbank developed wonders in citrus fruits and flowers, so here new aromas might be developed from hybrids or even new plants. This field of aromatic research has been neglected too long."

The present, Dr. Kolachov declares, is a most propitious time for American agriculturists to turn their attention to cultivation of crops from which come spices, flavors, drugs and specialties, now supplied wholly or in part from foreign sources. Speaking at the seventh annual conference of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, he outlined some possiblities for developing domestic supplies of essential oils, spices, drugs and various "specialties."

"The statement is often made," said Dr. Kolachov, "that crops such as lavender, paprika or coriander, cannot be grown in this country. Farmers are naturally conservative and at first thought say that climatic conditions in the United States are not suitable for successful growth of these plants. But a glance at the map will show that we have so many different kinds of climate that that idea is an idle thought."

In the Seagram research laboratories, he said, analyses were run on lavender flowers raised (by the Verhalen Nursey Co.) at Scottsville, Texas.

"The results," he continued, "compared with the standard English lavender from the Mitcham district, especially in fragrance. Twice as much essential oil was present in the domestic sample, actual figures being 4.1 per cent and 2.1 per cent. The refractive index was identical, while other physical and chemical data were comparable. These results show the definite possibility of obtaining a satisfactory lavender oil comparable to the imported."

After a year of experimental cultivation of coriander, he said, his company this year is planning to embark on a plan for large scale cultivation in Kentucky. With the aid of the state commissioner of agriculture, farmers have been placed under contract and instructed in proper methods of cultivating this crop.

"Angelica seed also has been cultivated successfully on a small scale," Dr. Kolachov added. "We feel certain that the same condition could be set up for cultivation of other products and that the experimentation would not be in vain; rather that it would be the beginning of a new and profitable industry for our farmers."

Listing other specific suggestions as to what our farmers might be raising, he mentioned the 58,000,000 pounds of pepper, worth $3,000,000, which were imported in 1938.

Paprika was cited as another example of a spice crop which could be cultivated by American farmers on a large scale basis. Already, he said, it has been grown successfully in test plantings in Louisiana and Florida.

Other crops mentioned by Dr. Kolachov in which American farmers might be interested included poppy seeds, sesame oils and seeds, tapioca, sunflower seeds and oil and pyrethrum.

The agricultural implements found on the average farm today are sufficient for cultivating and harvesting these crops and with intelligent application on the part of farmers, could be used successfully.

"Essential oils, spices, drugs and specialties, in comparison with the staple crops are small items," he concluded. "But they show great possibilities for a large and profitable industry. They would add to the cash incomes of American farmers and to the diversity of crops grown here. And they would establish our independence from foreign markets in the future."

Cosmetics in 1950

I BELIEVE that in view of the tremendous amount of research now being done by dermatologists and chemists, there will be new kinds of creams developed from organic chemicals, which will be capable of being absorbed by the skin. As the knowledge of vitamins and minerals increases, these important elements will be used to an even greater extent in the composition of facial and beauty products. Harmless but thoroughly efficacious creations will be produced for reducing. A wider knowledge of thyroid compounds is on the increase, and that knowledge will likewise be converted into new preparations. The same can also be said for hair dyes and depilatories, which at the moment are avoided by many women because of some stories, many of them unfounded and untrue, that have gotten around. We may even find that lipsticks will have delicious flavors, so that a woman who is, for example, fond of strawberry ice-cream sodas, can, after she drinks one, apply a lipstick with the same taste.

Then there should, and undoubtedly will, be creations developed by manufacturers because of the progress that will be made in television. Undoubtedly you know that entirely different dark make-up is now used when one is televised than when one is merely photographed or when one appears in moving pictures. While it is unlikely that such extreme dark shades will be worn for street wear or for evening wear, they probably will influence manufacturers to introduce other shades that will be inspired by them. Such types of make-up might also, in turn, develop new startling trends—not only in cosmetics, but in clothes and other apparel accessories.—*H. L. Brooks in N.W.D.A. address.*

THE GOSSIPING SIDE OF THE NEWS

Judge Landis of Cosmetics needed to stop price cutting . . . Public response to use of clear glass containers for eye shadow, rouge and creams . . . Zoned advertising successful . . . New ideas developed . . . Trends . . . Girls behind counters

by RAYMOND W. LYMAN

COME spring and *Mary Chess* thoughts turn to violet ideas. A closet box with sachets for the hangers, as well as a violet-scented lacquer with which to paint the shelves, intrigues the imagination. A special promotion for Easter and Mother's Day is a bundle of violet sachets on which is pinned a feather bouquet, dyed to match Parma violets; the pin may be detached and the bouquet worn on a coat lapel. Note that in the violet toilet water, Mary Chess believes that a colorless liquid is a woman's preference. Mrs. Carley Hawkins urges young people to take up the growing of flowers as a hobby. She spoke of some experiments she saw in Mexico and suggested similar ones here, including the distilling of the essential oils after the flowers are gathered. Mary Chess started the present herb vogue and that interest has snowballed. Flower growing would stand a good chance of success and answer the persistent cry, "What can we do?" heard so often from the young. It's worth encouraging!

Stephanie Howard, Charles of the Ritz, announces Fandango

SOUTH AMERICAN COLOR TREND

Contrary to some of the current ideas, *Charles of the Ritz* got away from the clear reds to a blue red in introducing Fandango Day, a violet-pink-purple to go with the Pink Lady fashions. Miss Stephanie Howard points out that the Pink Lady is a violet pink with no yellow tones and follows in the hot South American color trend. Since the shade has blue and purple in it, the make-up to go with it must have blue and purple, too. Fandango Night is a deeper purple and also a darker red, worked out for flattery under electric lights. The powder to go with this difficult make-up is an ingenious blend of lavender, pink and some brown—but no orange or yellow. In order to teach the girls at the salons how to properly blend powders to match the new, sophisticated shades of madame's spring and summer costumes, the girls are taken to the factory where they are given a two-weeks' course of blending to colors, for correct make-up is a major factor in producing the perfect grooming which the season demands.

GLASS CONTAINERS FOR POWDER, ROUGE, ETC.

Miss Eunice Dawson, secretary of *Dermetics, Inc.*, is watching the current interest in glass containers for every use and states that this company was a pioneer in using glass for a powder. Plastics are also used, but only for the white screw bottle tops. The five bottles of the line are wrapped in pliofilm and the whole presents the modern trend which forecast the coming scarcities and started experiments for the packaging of tomorrow. Certainly as the war activities progress, glass, plastics, pleisticenes, etc., will become increasingly important.

Along this same line is an interesting note from *Antoine de Paris, Inc.* Clear glass was used for packaging eye-shadows and rouges; then it was used for a peach-colored foundation skin cream as well

as for masques which come both in a light green and a brownish color. The results show clearly that the consumer really doesn't object to heavy creams or liquids in clear glass. A transparent label with black printing adds interest to the jars which are closed with black enameled tin. The military note is emphasized in the name Regimental, announced for a clear-red lipstick, rouge and nail lacquer. At the present moment the firm believes that the summer will have so many bright colors that too heavy dark powders will be impractical. So Antoine is sponsoring Souleil, a rachel with rose tones which will give a warm, peachy glow to a skin instead of the very dark one usually associated with summer.

PRICE CUTTING GETTING SERIOUS

Price-cutting is assuming an unusually serious turn in the cosmetic industry to this reporter's mind. In the past month I've been shown so many combination offers scheduled to reach the market about Easter-time, that all a woman will have to do is move from one bargain counter to the next and she'll be stocked up for a year. May I humbly suggest that the members of the industry get together and appoint a Judge Landis of Cosmetics? If they don't do something of the sort, I honestly can't see where it's all going to end—except in no one making any money at all. One offer, for example, presents $14.50 worth of goods, not including the package, as a $5 introductory offer. It's surely not good business to make the customers think they've been grossly overcharged the rest of the year and the consumer survey we've made indicates just that customer attitude. So stop and consider before it's too late and the consumer is prejudiced irrevocably.

EASTER AND SPRING PROMOTIONS

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's staff has been working like mad on the Forget-Me-Not Easter and spring promotion which is tied to hats, blouses, suits, jewelry and flowers in a most extensive follow-through. Botany woolens and Bemberg silks will carry the story to the fashion shows and the present sentimental frame-of-mind of the consumer will

Removable top of Tussy's make-up kit holds lipstick, rouge

Artra Cosmetics plans line of specialties, says O. C. Olin

have the soft violetty, shimmering blue to offset the military jitters. Surely it fits into the feminine trend and supplies the soldier with a wistful picture to think about while he's away. Lipstick, rouge, cologne and dusting powder are the items.

R. P. Leube points out that *Parfums Schiaparelli* are not going into a new trend with the gold, black and white box of bath powder and talc. The box merely ties into the rest of the Salut line which features the lily fragrance. A hint of more affluent times is also given in the packaging of two ounces of the Salut perfume at $22.50. The firm's Shocking is not forgotten, and it is presented in a novelty, called So Sweet. It contains three little sachets, reminiscent of Civil War days, for scenting dress hangers, and a dram of Shocking perfume.

Soap fancies become more delightful each season. Easter this year is gayer with a Baby Pegasus from Walt Disney's Fantasia, presented by Lightfoot Schultz Co. The window box, strawberries and Mother Goose blocks are designed to carry far beyond the Easter presentation.

COSMETIC DISPLAYS IN STORES

Although it sounds trite, not enough firms pay attention to the cosmetic display in relation to the other displays in a particular store. I've a dozen or more examples of a stunning, simple display of cases, for example, in stores where every other line was featuring specials, the cases being loaded with more than the usual amount of merchandise. Consequently, the display with little merchandise visible was doing the least business. Another case of "When in Rome."

PASTELS ALWAYS COME IN SPRING

Asked about trends, Thomas Lewis of *Helena Rubinstein* said that this year no one could honestly tell what trends would be next and cosmetic houses

were just going along from day to day, watching their businesses carefully. This is a year when all ballyhoo fails. Who can tell what the public will take to? For example, Rubinstein merely listed Red Raspberry among a group of lipsticks; yet it ran away with the sales. Nor do the fashion shows seem to have much influence, for when the totals of the season are in, something unexpected has gone over big. The only sure thing is that pastels always come into fashion with spring.

Cosmetiques Tussy have a new, cleverly-designed box. A cellophane cover carries the name in gold color to match a band on the bottom of the box. A removable top frame holds lipstick and rouge; the frame lifts out so the customer may get at the powder underneath. They believe that when a special combines "talking interest" with value, the customer will stay sold on a product over a longer period.

ZONED ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN SUCCESSFUL

Daggett and Ramsdell report complete satisfaction with their zoned advertising campaign. The plan is that as each zone is opened, an amount is set aside for the newspapers. After the campaign has reached its maximum in expenditures and results, another zone is opened. But the amount expended the previous year in the other zone is still spent in that zone to hold consumer interest. The proof of the pudding is the unusually satisfactory results of this method instead of a thinly-spread advertising effort.

COMPLETE SPECIALTY LINE PLANNED

O. C. Olin, of *Artra Cosmetics*, says that eventually they plan to have a complete specialty line, bringing out about two items a year. Sutra, a sun-filter cream, will be promoted in the North this spring for general family use—including the baby. The offices have moved to the Bloomfield, New Jersey, factory. You get there from New York City by ferry or tube to Hoboken where the DL&W deposits you at the Bloomfield Watsessing Avenue station. A two-block walk takes you to 86 Orange street and I hope this saves your temper, if you're bound that way.

GIRLS BEHIND THE COUNTERS HELP

Miss Dorothy Nichols of *Primrose House* travels continuously and encourages the girls behind the counter to contribute ideas for package needs and design. She believes they are the real pulse of trends and can't be listened to too much. One told me with pride of a new package she had designed and I contrasted that with a supercilious comment I overhead at another firm's counter: "Sorry, Madam, you'll find *that* kind of compact at the notion counter." That firm needed a public relations counsel. Miss Nichols is certain her girls never would make such a mistake.

MEET ESSENTIAL OIL SITUATION REALISTICALLY

Benson Storfer of *Parfums Corday* has been increasingly worried over the essential oil situation. He has been gathering data on the French situation from all available sources ever since a member of the firm returned to report unfavorably on the outlook. He suggests that a German Cartel may have been formed to market the Grasse output and hopes that the American firms will make plans now to meet the crisis and not mistakenly hold out for the impossible.

Elizabeth Arden has a carefully worked out window display for its Blue Grass offer. Designed for drug store windows, the colors are clear bright blue and pink for the design which has an upward, swirling movement simulating moving grass. An atomizer was offered for a ten-day period with each $1.25 sale of perfume.

FASHIONS IN HAIR DRESSING

Notes here and there: Style shows I covered this year are unusual for the perfect grooming of the model's head—every hair in place to complete the picture of the mode. Consequently, hair oils are to the fore. *Clairoil* is watching the trend toward shorter hair and to very neat hair, especially to hair gathered on the back of the neck, no longer than half way down. The front is definitely pompadour and gives a new feeling. This is important for the hair preparations people as hair just won't stay that way without lots of care. . . . Did you notice the bit about Katherine Hepburn brushing her hair on the set whenever she wasn't facing the cameras? . . . *Parker-Herbex* is expecting a short bob back before the summer's end—war work, etc. . . . The striking musical note of the Peggy Sage exhibit (hands on a keyboard, so familiar to visitors at cosmetic shows) was in evidence again this year. The firm tried a new display at a show last season and so many persons asked where the keyboard was that it was set up again. The value of a trademark is repetition. . . . R. C. Allen of *La Cross* forecasts still lighter, more muted shades in the swing from the dark shades of nail polish. High fashion still will hold, though, even if women are spending a greater amount of time rolling bandages, for don't they tell us they dress for each other and not for mere men?

Economies in Chains

CORPORATE chains now account for approximately 40 per cent of all food products sold through retail outlets, according to a study on "Large-Scale Organization in the Food Industries" written by Dr. A. C. Hoffman, economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and released by the Temporary National Economic Committee.

Similar developments have taken place in other sections of the food industry, Dr. Hoffman says, citing the meat packing industry, in which he says the five leading companies slaughter and distribute more than two-thirds of the livestock, as an example.

"Mass distribution is as inherently a part of our modern economy as mass production in industry," is the conclusion drawn in the study. On the whole, he says, mass distribution of food products appears to have led to increased efficiency.

DEFENSE SPENDING MEANS MORE SALES

How and where billions are being spent for defense and what it is doing to buying power and income groups . . . Basic data for sales managers

MOST of us have had the unhappy experience of listening to people who have the annoying habit of using a great many "four dollar words." The words may be used appropriately enough, but the result is generally to confuse the thought that the speaker wishes to express.

A somewhat similar situation exists in connection with discussion of the changes now taking place in the economic life of the Nation through the expenditures of huge sums for defense purposes. The language is more complicated than "four dollar words"—the vocabulary consists of BILLION dollar words. So much is spoken and written about "priorities," "production bottlenecks," etc., that many manufacturers are finding it difficult to cut through the maze and get down to an analysis of a few important fundamentals, as for instance:

"Are these vast expenditures going to affect my business in any way?"

"Are a few stray dollars of the billions that are being spent on airplanes and munitions going to roll into my company?"

"Is there anything I can do to have some of this money spent on toilet preparations, flavors or soaps?"

The answer to all of these question is "yes."

IMPORTANT FACTS TO CONSIDER

However complicated the whole defense project may seem, here are a few simple facts that have a direct bearing upon those questions that have been raised:

1. The defense program, through its employment of millions of workers, is creating every day new consumer markets. It has been estimated that at least 40 per cent of defense contracts go into wages. On the basis of defense expenditures of 35 billions of dollars (as now contemplated) this means that 14 billions of dollars will be added to the purchasing power of the Ameri- *(Continued on p. 40)*

Defense Contracts (July 1, 1940, Through Feb. 28, 1941) and Indicative Increases in Retail Sales

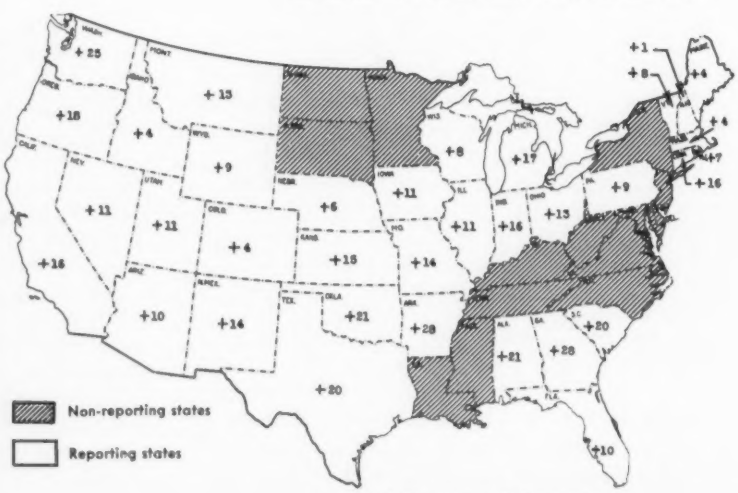
Alabama	$ 164,118,188	South Carolina	143,248,286	Virginia	852,895,486
Arizona	5,518,144	South Dakota	678,636	Washington	505,288,172
Arkansas	6,116,679	Tennessee	56,096,850	West Virginia	78,827,190
California	1,267,070,073	Texas	228,712,454	Wisconsin	141,004,567
Colorado	128,517,003	Utah	8,897,040	Wyoming	2,282,563
Connecticut	538,586,420	Vermont	2,295,619	D. of C.	15,375,407
Delaware	25,745,186				
Florida	61,758,972				
Georgia	45,726,068				
Idaho	1,842,459				
Illinois	297,831,428				
Indiana	419,158,433				
Iowa	57,315,901				
Kansas	59,382,745				
Kentucky	41,821,596				
Louisiana	35,686,512				
Maine	178,698,826				
Maryland	319,836,401				
Massachusetts	832,152,984				
Michigan	722,880,512				
Minnesota	16,976,499				
Mississippi	19,117,512				
Missouri	335,533,904				
Montana	1,134,240				
Nebraska	20,805,224				
Nevada	3,363,112				
New Hampshire	96,377,203				
New Jersey	1,359,051,132				
New Mexico	10,791,904				
New York	1,323,475,986				
North Carolina	54,124,765				
North Dakota	534,359				
Ohio	416,649,197				
Oklahoma	9,702,586				
Oregon	49,540,263				
Pennsylvania	1,005,426,800				
Rhode Island	38,541,282				

Office of Government Reports and N.D.A.C.

Total—U. S. and District of Columbia—$11,862,313,768

Grand Total—U. S., possessions, and defense bases—$13,545,274,001

Independent retail sales, Jan., 1941, over Jan., 1940



U. S. Department of Commerce

COSMETIC DEMONSTRATORS UNDER FIRE

How Coty, Bourjois, Hudnut, Arden, Charles of the Ritz, Elmo and Primrose House are alleged to discriminate among dealers told in F.T.C. hearings now being held

by ARNOLD KRUCKMAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Interstate trade practices among cosmetic and perfume manufacturers and merchandisers, alleged by the federal government to be contrary to the Robinson-Patman Amendment to the Clayton Act, and the Federal Trade Commission Act, were the subject of a series of hearings held in March and April in New York City, Philadelphia, Washington (D. C.), and Richmond. The Federal Trade Commission presented its own witnesses in complaints against Primrose House, the group of Coty corporations, the Bourjois corporations, the Hudnut group, and the Elizabeth Arden corporations. The witnesses for the cosmetic and perfume industrialists will give their testimony after the government has presented all its evidence, which is expected to be completed in May.

FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION

All complaints alleged violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act by deception of purchasers, misrepresentation of competitive commodities, substitution of products, and violation of the Robinson-Patman Amendment by "differentiation in price of commodities of like grade and quality by allowing certain purchasers varied price discounts more favorable than others." All complaints alleged "misrepresentation by pretending that salespeople (in reality demonstrators for the manufacturers) are employed by retailers well known locally in the different communities." In one case it was alleged that 130 retailers out of 9,000 in all states were furnished demonstrators, apparently saleswomen, on terms not given others. In another case it was alleged that only 200 retailers were furnished demonstrators and special discounts, out of 25,000 retailers to whom the corporation sells its wares. Some retailers received, it was alleged, rebates ranging from 50 per cent to 100 per cent to pay for advertising; in other instances, it was alleged that salespeople received "push money."

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED

In another case it was alleged that favored dealers were given consignments of other goods produced by the manufacturer to be given away with certain cosmetics and perfumes to promote sales; other dealers were alleged to have received the regular discount from the retail list plus 10 per cent on condition that they conduct promotional sales allowing retail customers a 20 per cent discount; and some dealers were alleged to have received the additional help of "beauty" counselors in selling wares. It was alleged that chains of 20 stores or less were allowed discounts of 5 per cent on purchases of $50 or more, with 5 per cent additional on $5,000 or over to those which used demonstrators whose salaries were paid by the manufacturer. Wholesalers received discounts ranging from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. Typical schedules of discounts were cited as 5 per cent on $50 or more, plus 1 per cent additional on $500 annually, or 2 per cent on $1,000, 3 per cent on $1,500, 4 per cent on $2,000, 5 per cent on $2,500, and 5 per cent additional on $5,000 plus demonstrators. Another schedule was alleged to provide 25 per cent on purchases under $200, 33 1/3 per cent under $3,000, 33 1/3 per cent plus 5 per cent under $7,500, 40 per cent on $7,500 or more. All these practices were alleged to "stifle competition," "obstruct channels of trade," and to "place in the hands of unscrupulous dealers an instrumentality whereby fraud and deception may be practiced on the public."

ORIGINAL COMPLAINTS AMENDED

The original complaints were filed on Nov. 9, 1936, and have been variously amended at different times. The Coty proceeding cites Coty, Inc., the holding company; Coty Products Corp.; Coty Processing Co., Inc.; Coty Sales Corp.; Coty Corp., Ltd. (Maryland); Coty Corp., Ltd. (Tennessee); Coty California Corp.; Coty New Jersey Corp.; Coty, Inc., of New York. These were represented at the hearings in the several cities by attorneys Percy A. May and L. S. Bernstein. At the New York City hearings, testimony was taken from corporation officials including Herman L. Brooks, Jean De Pres and Louise Bruel.

COMPANIES CITED

The complaint in the Hudnut proceeding cites Richard Hudnut, a corporation; Richard Hudnut Sales Co., Inc.; and William R. Warner and Co., owner of the common stock of Richard Hudnut and owner of all capital stock of Hudnut Sales Co., Inc. At the hearings the Hudnut corporations were represented by Danforth Geer. In the New York City hearings the witnesses included Theodore

P. Hastings, President Charles A. Pennock, Christine Chiossi and William B. Gray.

In the Bourjois proceeding the complaint cites Bourjois, Inc., Barbara Gould, Inc., Bourjois Sales Corp., Bourjois Sales Corp. of California, Bourjois Sales Corp. of New Jersey, represented at the hearings by attorney Mark Eisner. In the New York City hearings, the witnesses were Paul H. Douglas and John B. Brennan.

The Arden complaint cited Elizabeth Arden, Inc., Elizabeth Arden Sales Corp., and Florence N. Lewis, principal stockholder of both corporations. It was represented by attorney J. Howard Carter.

Primrose House, Inc., in the New York City hearing had one witness, Preston P. Rogers.

Complaints also were issued against Charles of the Ritz, Inc., and Charles of the Ritz Distributors Corp.; also against Elmo, Inc., and Elmo Sales Corporation, Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT WITNESSES WERE STORE EMPLOYEES

The government's witnesses at Washington and Richmond, chiefly employees of various department stores, drug stores, and others summoned to testify to the trade practices alleged to be harmful, repeated as witnesses at the hearings of the complaints against the different respondents. In Washington, the witnesses were Myrtie Brightwell, George Jolson, Donald Buckingham, Beulah King Pope, Jacob Sadel, W. H. Whittlesey, F. C. Schultz, Charles Armstrong. In Richmond, the witnesses were A. L. Odershaw, Joseph B. Weinberger, Arthur W. Bates, Percy N. Zang, Jack F. Wilson, Mrs. Beryl Wright.

John L. Horner and Webster Ballinger presided as examiners at the hearings, and Frank Hier was the FTC attorney. The hearings were recorded by Miss Ethel E. Fisher and associates, FTC Official Reporters, Albee building, Washington, D. C.

Defense Spending

(Continued from p. 38) can public very soon.

2. Practically every community in the country will feel the effects of this increased buying power. Not only are defense contracts being awarded to all sections of the nation but communities far removed from the place where a contract is awarded are affected. (In a typical instance, a contract awarded to a shipbuilding company necessitated 200 sub-contracts for material and equipment purchased in communities throughout the nation.)

3. Analysis shows that the incomes of workers are moving into the higher brackets. (By the end of 1941 the number of families in the $3,000 to $5,000 and the more than $5,000 income groups will be increased by 440,000 over 1940.)

4. Common sense tells that manufacturers are going to do a lot of advertising to tell the story of their products to those consumers.

It is almost impossible to keep up with defense appropriations. At the immediate present, a total of some 35 billion dollars is contemplated. But this figure may be—and probably will be—increased considerably. But let us, for the present, deal only with defense contracts awarded up to January of this year.

VAST INCREASE IN PAYROLLS

During the last six months of 1940 defense contracts in excess of nine and one-half billion dollars were placed. This is the equivalent of a per capita allotment of $70 for every man, woman and child in the United States or a per family allotment of $266. During this period employment increased by approximately 1,572,000 workers. In other words, more than a million and a half workers were added to the payrolls, increasing the consumer market by that figure. According to the most reliable estimates, industry by June 1 will require about 4,000,000 more workers than were needed on June 1, 1940. Defense construction has absorbed over 400,000 new workers. The production of aircraft, tanks, and other ordnance and supplies will provide employment for almost 500,000 workers. By the first of August, 1,852,000 workers will have been absorbed directly or indirectly in shipbuilding. Indirect employment will create jobs for almost 2,500,000 additional workers in connection with the defense program.

PEAK OF EMPLOYMENT AFTER JUNE

From the standpoint of timing sales activities, it is expected that the peak of general employment *in connection with the defense contracts let during 1940 will not be reached until June of this year.* Without taking into account workers employed on defense contracts prior to the current program, total estimates of new workers absorbed into defense will be 3,975,000 by June 1. In addition, it has been estimated by William Conovet of the National Defense Advisory Commission that there might be 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 workers needed in *consumer* industries as a result of the money placed in circulation by expanding industrial payrolls.

Now what effect is this rapidly increasing employment having upon the buying capacity of the American public? An interesting survey in this connection has been made for *Advertising & Selling* by Herbert A. Thompson, Director of Marketing and Research, Arthur Kudner, Inc. Mr. Thompson has made a compilation of various studies made of income breakdowns by families in urban groups.

You will find that the greatest change which took place in 1940 as compared with 1939 was in the $3,000 to $5,000 groups. The greatest (estimated) changes for 1941 will be in the $2,000 to $3,000 and in the $3,000 to $5,000 groups. According to these estimates—based upon the continued trends of 1940 which are now facts—the number of families with incomes of over $5,000 will be increased by 147,969; the families with income of $3,000 to $5,000 will be increased by 291,336; and the families with incomes of from $2,000 to $3,000 by 707,179. Only in the group with incomes under $1,000 —an unimportant group in the consumer market— will there be any decrease.

Packaging Portfolio

MARIE EARLE: A gold-colored eagle is mounted on the flap of the new silk faille handbag, On Parade, offered in four color combinations.

YARDLEY & CO.: Three sachets of compressed lavender blossoms are offered in a box with diagonally cut lid that is lifted by a yellow tassel.

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER: Tuliptime, a new fragrance, is launched in a variety of products, ranging from bath items to make-up and Bouquet.

JERGENS: Morning glory cologne makes its début in two sizes, one for trial use. Pastel morning glories are imprinted on the tall white carton.

HELENA RUBINSTEIN: Pastel angel pink and blue packages are used for Heaven-Sent eau de toilette, body powder, bath oil and the Angel soaps.

MARY CHESS: Closet Box, gay with a green metallic paper cover, contains a jar of the unique scented lacquer and two corner satin sachets.

REVLON: On Roadside Rest's counter is nail enamel—Cherry Coke, Rosy Future or Hot Dog shades—a lipstick and Cheek Stick to match.

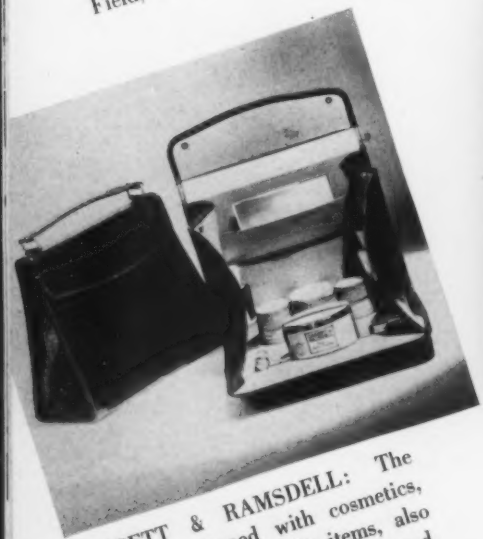
CHAMPREL, INC.: A motif of bath items decorates the package for this bubbling bath which comes in pine, apple blossom, gardenia and bouquet.

RUBICON: Love Lite, a reproduction of an early American swirl glass lamp, holds cologne which when burned, gives off a mild fragrance.

VOLUPTE, INC.: Red tulips with green leaves are used in an all-over design on white enamel for Tulip Field, one of the new spring items.

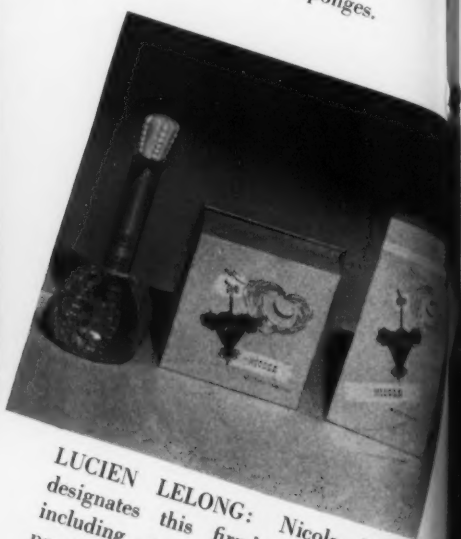
FRANCES DENNEY: This firm's Three on a Match theme is used for this make-up box which contains lipstick, face powder and nail lacquer.

PARFUMS SCHIAPARELLI: Dusting powder and talc join the Salut line which includes perfume, eau de cologne and the tiny bath sponges.



DAGGETT & RAMSDELL: The Traveler, equipped with cosmetics, has space for overnight items, also change purse. It is black, lined in red.

BABS CREATIONS: An 18th century clock, complete to glass bell jar, is reproduced for Tic-Toc perfume, the newest creation from this firm.

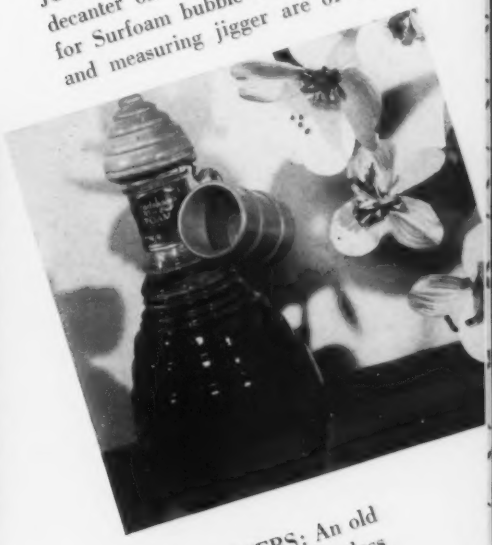


LUCIEN LELONG: Nicole Pink designates this firm's new items, including make-up, cologne, face powder, bath products and sachet.

MARY LEWIS: Chambray pink and powder blue stripes are used for this compact and lipstick, said to be the first castor-oil-less one offered.

PARFUMS CHARBERT: A flacon of perfume is presented in a miniature flower sprinkler of pastel woods, and topped with a floral bouquet.

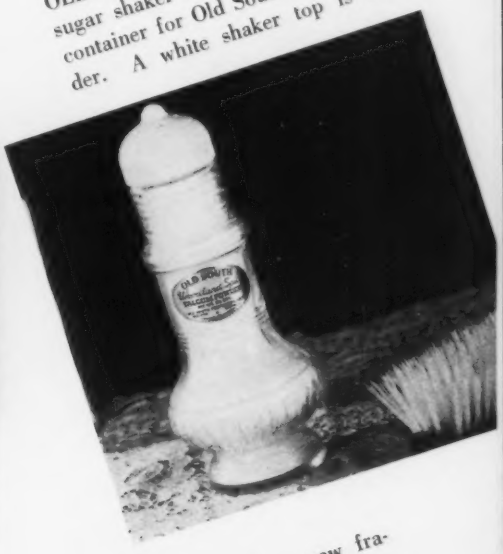
JOHN BRADSHAW CO.: A crystal decanter on a wooden base is used for Surfoam bubble bath. The cap and measuring jigger are of wood.



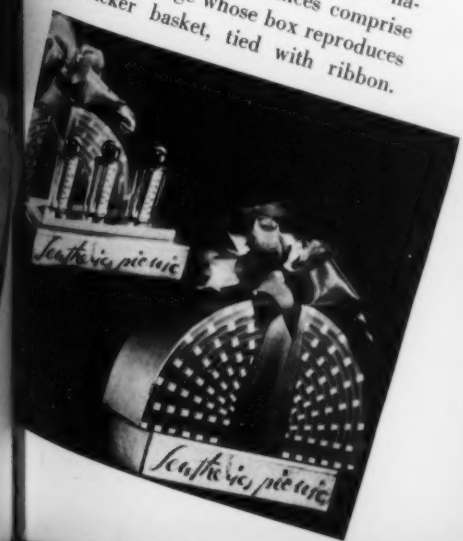
LEIGH COSMETICS: A southern trio is new: Virginia Clover for morning; Kentucky Lymint, midday; and Georgia Honeysuckle, evening.

SUZANNE: Tout de Suite eau de cologne makes its debut; the perfume appeared last fall. Red and grey are the chief colors in the packaging.

OLD SOUTH PERFUMERS: An old sugar shaker inspired the new glass container for Old South talcum powder. A white shaker top is used.



LENTHERIC: Three one-dram flacons of popular fragrances comprise Picnic package whose box reproduces a wicker basket, tied with ribbon.



DANA: Tabu perfume and cologne, four sizes of each, are offered nationally now in the United States by Associated Distributors, Inc.

DOROTHY GRAY: Two new fragrances, Sweet Suggestion and Siren, are added to the Floral Fantasies colognes, in scroll-shaped flasks.

desiderata

Comment on interesting new chemical developments and their application in the creation and manufacture of toilet preparations

by MAISON G. DENAVARRE

Foaming Soapless Shampoo—During the search for materials that will produce a thick syrupy, foaming soapless shampoo, I ran into a new concentrate that's just off the fire. The product is diluted with equal parts of water and the resulting preparation is a ready shampoo. It has a light straw color, characteristic but pleasant odor, and it foams to beat the band. The active ingredient may be kept fairly easily in solution even at lower temperatures, a problem well-known to every one who has fooled with this kind of a shampoo.

Foamer For Dentifrices—In attempting to overcome the drawbacks of soap in dentifrices, many have tried so-called soap substitutes or wetting agents. Most wetting agents will not work because they either have a bad taste in themselves or are not applicable to the problem at hand. Some produce a brackish taste when mixed with flavors or dentifrice compositions. A new product which overcomes all these drawbacks is available now at a nominal price. It is a fine white powder of good solubility and pleasant taste. It can be used in any kind of dentifrice, liquid paste or powder.

Acid Emulsifier—A major supplier of an acid emulsifier used to produce emulsions of oil-in-water type has just introduced a *new* version of the standard emulsifier. The new product can do everything the old product does, but it comes at some 15 cents a pound less. Inasmuch as the emulsifier, in usual practice, is used in quantities of from 15 to 20 per cent, it is readily seen that there is a major saving in cream costs by switching to the new product. Such an emulsifier is used in making acid reacting creams and for the purpose of compounding deodorants and anti-perspirants.

Cyclamen Series—Those acquainted with cyclamen aldehyde, and the novel effects obtainable with it in perfume compositions, will want to experiment with other members of this series of aromatics. One supplier now offers cyclamen alcohol, cyclamen acetate, butyrate and propionate. Each has a different note, of course, but characteristic of the aldehyde, the esters and alcohol have a wide range of applications.

Rich Textured Creams—A new type of mixer has been tried experimentally for the purpose of cutting out one step in processing creams to produce rich texture such as is obtained by homogenizing, colloid milling or otherwise working on the emulsion to make it finer. The new mixer has been no less than amazing in the work so far done. It takes only a couple of minutes to produce a cream of uniform rich texture with but one processing. No milling, no homogenizing required. Steps are being taken to make a production size machine. The experimental model is a whiz. It is really the answer to a production man's prayer. When the mixer is available for commercial use, it will step up processing of creams.

Colloidal Sulfur—It is now possible to buy a sulfur slurry or paste in which about 85 per cent of the particles are of colloidal size, meaning less than one micron in size. The other 15 per cent range from 1 to 20 microns (about 1 per cent of 20 micron size), with an occasional particle running as large as 45 microns in size. The paste runs some 85 per cent sulfur, ground in a special mill in the presence of a dispersing agent. The finer the particle size of sulfur, the more potent it is therapeutically. The many uses of this type of sulfur may be recognized quickly. It must be handled in mixtures that are cold, for while the colloidal sulfur melts at the same temperature as ordinary sulfur, the small particles tend to agglomerate into sizeable lumps when softened—and sulfur softens at low temperature.

Permanent Waving Trends—Some makers of permanent waving supplies are looking to the future with nothing less than fear and trembling. They are alarmed at the possibilities of the "cold permanent wave," not so much so from the beauty shop point of view, but from the thought that it may be packaged and offered in the dime store for use at home. There is no question but that the home permanent wave may bring the findings of permanent wave technicians into wide use. At the same time, a "cold permanent" requires fairly expert handling for good results. If only fair results are wanted, they can be had from mucilagenous waving fluids at much lower cost, and a lot less fuss. The so-called *cold waves* produced without heaters in

certain large town department store beauty shops are not yet fool proof, even in the hands of experts. Keep in mind certain permanent waving facts.

Permanent waving takes place at certain definite pH values. Water will produce a wave, but water at the boiling temperature will produce a better wave, in less time. Boiling water with alkalis at pH between 10 and 11 will produce a wave still more rapidly. Stronger alkalis without heat which can be quickly reduced likewise will produce a wave. It is possible to produce a wave at an acid pH with heat. pH values above 11 will cause disintegration of the hair much the same as if a depilatory were used. In fact, unless very carefully done, the hair will gelatinize. So you see while there is something to the cold wave, only expert handling will do the job safely and well. Certainly, it is something to be concerned about and with the great deal of work that is going on throughout the country (and the world) there is no question but that eventually something will be made which will be quite safe. Keep your eyes on the reactions involving hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide.

New Cosmetic Effect— Since the passage of the new Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as well as other legislation, manufacturers of cosmetics must restrict claims to matters of fact. Being so, it is becoming quite a job to produce something unusual. Here is a suggestion, however, that is worth trying. The addition of from 2 to 5 per cent of commercial sorbitol syrup to tissue cream containing water will give you a cosmetic effect that cannot be obtained otherwise. You will note a considerable decrease in the greasiness of the cream together with a characteristically nice feel which is produced on the skin. The presence of sorbitol syrup tends to aid further in the emulsification, producing a finer textured cream.

Cosmetic Waxes—A variety of waxes is described in detail in the recently published Wax Bulletin of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER. Physical and chemical properties of the waxes, uses to which they may be put and sources of supply are listed in the bulletin which may be obtained free of charge upon request by subscribers. The bulletin contains more than sixty pages of information.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

340. Retaining Pine Odor

Q: *Please tell me what fixative might be used to maintain the odor of pine needles in a humidifier, which runs continuously for fourteen hours during which time the perfume aroma is more noticeable at the start than after the machine has been running several hours . . . I will greatly appreciate your aid.* M. L., Pa.

A: In part your problem is impossible to solve. Naturally, the perfume oil volatilizes itself, and perhaps in such a manner that certain of the ingredients are more noticeable at the outset than later on. This is a natural manifestation. If a *permanent* fixative is added, you will get little or no odor of pine. We suggest that you replenish the amount of perfume oil, say every seven hours, to keep the odor more uniform. You also might try a more uniformly blended pine compound, many of which are available from aromatic suppliers advertising in THE AMERICAN PERFUMER.

341. Saponine Substitute

Q: *We are manufacturing a liquid dentifrice in which we use saponine as a foaming agent. Is it possible to obtain a substitute for saponine and have the same foaming properties?* R. C., Cuba.

A: A number of wetting agents can be used in place of saponine, and these are described in THE AMERICAN PERFUMER Bulletin on Wetting Agents, which is available free to subscribers on request. The thing to watch out for most in using wetting agents is either the taste of the wetting agent itself or the combined effect of wetting agent and flavor. In some cases the wetting agent is not at all unpleasant to the taste, and yet when mixed with certain flavors becomes very brackish. On the other hand, certain wetting agents with a definite taste can be blended with flavors to overcome this. It is pretty much an individual problem once you decide upon the particular wetting agent that you intend using. However, there are some wetting agents with little or no taste and they may be used in dentifrices.

342. Antiseptic Cosmetics

Q: *Will you please send me any literature or technical details on the bactericidal or antiseptic action of cosmetics?* S. M., Ore.

A: If you already do not have one, please obtain a copy of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER Bulletin on Antiseptics and Preservatives. The Department of Agriculture has issued a booklet on the testing of various drugs and cosmetics for antiseptic properties, and you may obtain it for ten cents by writing to the department and asking for booklet No. 198. We hasten to call your attention that if a product is labeled *antiseptic*, it must be germicidal unless it is used in special ways as mentioned in the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, in which case the word antiseptic must be modified to denote that the product is an *inhibitory* antiseptic.

343. Solid Perfume

Q: *Please send us a formula for a paste or solid perfume.* A. V., Iowa.

A: Liquid perfume may be solidified by dissolving in it sodium stearate or hard soap. The amount of stearate or soap will depend upon the consistency desired. A perfume oil compound can be dissolved also in a hydrocarbon mixture having a melting point similar to that of petrolatum. Ordinarily from 10 to 20 percent of perfume oil is dissolved for this purpose. Bland animal or vegetable fats can be solidified with animal, vegetable or mineral waxes and the perfume compound of choice can be dissolved therein.

EDITORIALS

DEMONSTRATORS

THE cosmetic industry is watching with interest the course of the hearings against seven cosmetic concerns for alleged disproportionate use of demonstrators in retail stores in violation of the Robinson-Patman Act and also for granting advertising allowances to retail stores in alleged violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act. Demonstrators have played an important role in the distribution of many cosmetics. While abuses, chiefly in the past, have cropped up, the system seems to be intrenched so solidly that it will be continued. Some large stores will not permit demonstrators; others insist on them. There are sound reasons for supporting both positions. Pending the issuance of stipulations or orders further comment on the system is out of place. However, it is likely that as a result of the hearings some method regarded as fair to all will be evolved as to the use of demonstrators.

BEAUTY SHOPS GROWING IN IMPORTANCE

GROWING in attendance and in scope from year to year the International Beauty Shop Owners convention, which concluded its 1941 four-day meeting in New York City, March 20, served to emphasize that large segment of the industry represented by beauty shops. When attendance from all parts of the country is measured by the thousands, as it was this year, and when it is remembered that there are more than 83,000 beauty shops with an annual turnover of more than a quarter of a billion dollars as disclosed by the latest U. S. census figures, it must be realized that this group is in a strategic position to influence the course of the cosmetic industry.

Each day at the recent convention there were four free well-attended classes in make-up and hair styling. In these, as well as at the lectures and otherwise, it was evident that there is developing a more serious and a more scientific viewpoint among those who make beauty treatment their life work. But perhaps the most significant and most encouraging tendency noted at the big convention was that beauty shop owners are becoming better merchandisers. Whether this is traceable to the influence of the newer regulatory laws, to bitter experiences in the past few years or to the accumulation of knowledge which comes when an industry develops into maturity is uncertain. At any rate, if this tendency continues, as time goes on beauty shops are likely to assume greater importance in the development of the industry.

LIPSTICKS IN WAR TIME

AN interesting sidelight on the importance attached to attractive make-up by women and its importance in maintaining morale, particularly in a time of stress, is furnished by an incident that happened in Great Britain. It appears that a British general who is a regional director of the British Red Cross objected to the use of lipsticks. As a result, the assistant commandant at a Red Cross hospital, a woman, resigned. Men with a deeper understanding of practical psychology came to the defense of the woman. It was even deemed of sufficient importance to lead a member of Parliament to say that he would ask the Secretary of State for War, the Secretary of State for Air and the First Lord of the Admiralty to state the policy of their departments with regard to the use of lipsticks by women in their departments. Use of a lipstick is a small thing, it is true; but so is smoking a cigarette. Men in service crave the friendly weed; and as the Tobacco Fund has pointed out the supply of cigarettes to soldiers and sailors is an elusive but important factor in maintaining morale. Surely the use of lipsticks by women is of no less importance.

IMPORTANT JUNE CONVENTIONS

PLANS for the annual meetings of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association in Atlantic City, N. J., June 16, 17 and 18, and of the Toilet Goods Association in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, N. Y., June 9, 10 and 11, are well under way. Both may prove to be the most important ever held.

Flavors

INDUSTRY SECTION

A section designed to chronicle the activities and to epitomize the spirit of energy, the new viewpoint and the desire of the flavor products industry to be in the forefront as ways improve and methods change

Glycerine may be a vehicle for coloring agents in beverages

GLYCERINE IN FOOD COLOR PREPARATIONS

by GEORGIA LEFFINGWELL, *Ph. D.*
and MILTON A. LESSER, *B. Sc.*

COLOR and appearance are prime elements in the attractiveness of foods and beverages. It is a basic fact that much of the first appeal of food is "how it looks." The old adage, "We eat a great deal with our eyes" still holds true. So it is understandable why control must be exerted to prevent the employment of color to cover inferiority or adulteration. Equally, if not more, important is the control of the ingredients that go into the fabrication of color preparations so they will be entirely safe and wholesome.

In view of the stringent laws governing food color preparations, it is, obviously, no mere chance that glycerine is a recognized solvent and vehicle for coloring products, whether they be liquid, paste or "solid." Glycerine is one of the few liquids permitted for such purposes—the others being water, alcohol and vegetable oils. In many instances, however, glycerine is the only liquid vehicle used. Jordan,[1] for example, in his text, *Confectionery Problems*, when speaking of coloring hard candies, men-

How to formulate glycerine-containing food coloring compositions with coal tar dyes and natural materials outlined

tions that, "Common forms in which color may be obtained are pastes, cubes, or glycerine suspensions."

EVEN DISPERSION OF COLORING AGENTS

The properties that make glycerine so valuable in this, as well as other phases of food and food adjunct preparations, as well as glycerine's inherent safety for human use, have all been quite fully discussed in previous issues of THE AMERICAN PERFUMER AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW.[2, 3, 4] It must be stressed, however, that glycerine, because of its ready miscibility with most food and beverage ingredients, assures thorough and even dispersion of coloring agents. For this and other reasons glycerine usually is added to coloring preparations employed in a wide variety of foodstuffs such as ice cream, dairy products, gelatin and other desserts, confectionery, baked goods, icings and fillings, jams and jellies, table and fountain syrups, cordials, flavoring compounds and the like.

The preservative action of glycerine is also frequently called into play in the preparations of food color products. Several years ago, Jensen,[5] a European authority on the manufacture of chocolate confectionery, recommended the use of 15 per cent of glycerine as a preservative in the compounding of coloring compositions.

VALUE AS A PRESERVATIVE

In the light of more recent knowledge, however, a higher glycerine concentration is probably necessary when this liquid is used chiefly as a preservative.[6] Masurovsky[7] advocates the use of 25 per cent of glycerine by volume in liquid color solutions, made with certified coal tar dyes, that are to be kept for any length of time. He advises that 32 ounces of glycerine per gallon of water be employed. Further, after the solution has cooled from 180°F. (the best temperature for adding and mixing colors), it should be placed in glass or porcelain enameled vessels. Masurovsky considers four ounces of dry color dissolved in one gallon of water (a 3 per cent solution) to be a standard for stock color solutions.

COAL TAR DYES CHIEFLY USED

Coal tar dyes undoubtedly form the greater proportion of food coloring materials now in use. This is readily understood when it is remembered that the synthetic colors are uniform, dependable and, when certified, entirely safe. Some idea of the wide use of coal tar colors is given in the figures released by the Food & Drug Administration for the year July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939. In that period 227 batches or 454,254 pounds of color were certified, an increase of almost 10 per cent over the previous corresponding period. In the same year, food color mixtures, consisting of two or more straight colors, or one or more straight colors with non-dye diluting materials, such as salt, sugar, glycerine, vegetable oil and water, also showed an increase over the preceding 12 months. A total of 1085 batches of mixtures (410,009 pounds) were certified; this representing an increase of 146 batches or 131,805 pounds.

FOOD COLORING COMPOSITIONS

The formulation of glycerine-containing food coloring compositions with coal tar dyes is comparatively simple. A general formula for making liquid and beverage colors, modified from Bennett's text[8] is as follows:

Certified color	4 oz.
Glycerine	6 oz.
Distilled water, to make	1 gal.

These proportions will vary somewhat, however, depending upon the several dyes employed. In the following examples, also from Bennett, the official FD&C names are added to bring the formulas up to date. One very popular formula, for making egg yellow color, is as follows:

Tartrazine (FD&C Yellow No. 5)	5 lb. 6 oz.
Orange I (FD&C Orange No. 1)	1 lb. 4 oz.
Glycerine	1¼ gal.
Water, to make	50 gal.

This yields approximately 2.1 oz. color per gallon.

In a similar way other glycerine-containing colorings, to meet a wide variety of needs can be obtained. The following instances are illustrative:

LEMON YELLOW

Tartrazine (FD&C Yellow No. 5)	25 oz.
Glycerine	30 oz.
Water, to make	5 gal.

PINK

Erythrosine (FD&C Red No. 3)	4 oz.
Glycerine	6 oz.
Water, to make	1 gal.

BRILLIANT ROSE

Amaranth (FD&C Red No. 2)	3½ oz.
Orange I (FD&C Orange No. 1)	½ oz.
Water, to make	1 gal.

GREEN

Guinea green (FD&C Green No. 1)	12 oz.
Tartrazine (FD&C Yellow No. 5)	12 oz.
Glycerine	18 oz.
Water to make	6 gal.

Of course, various shadings of color can be obtained by blending certified dyes. Those who are interested will find Masurovsky's[7] table of basic formulas for blending colors most useful. In preparing food color compositions, the general formula given above may be used, or Masurovsky's recommendations may be followed.

NATURAL FOOD COLORING MATERIALS

Food coloring materials of natural origin similarly utilize the several beneficial effects inherent in glycerine. This is particularly true of the several red shades based upon cochineal and upon carmine

Coal tar dyes lead for food coloring, says Dr. Leffingwell

which is obtained from it. Glycerine is almost invariably a constituent of the food coloring compositions using these two agents. Although many formulas are available, the following,[9] for making a cochineal color solution, is typical:

Powdered cochineal	2 oz.
Potassium carbonate	3 oz.
Glycerine	8 oz.
Distilled water	24 oz.

Triturate the cochineal and potassium carbonate together, gradually adding the glycerine and then the water. Allow to stand for two hours, rubbing occasionally; then add the following intimately mixed powder:

Cream of tartar	3 oz.
Potash alum	3 oz.

When effervescence has ceased, filter the liquid and save the filtrate. Wash the precipitate on the filter with distilled water as long as any appreciable amount of color is obtained; evaporate this second filtrate so that when added to the first filtrate, it will make 32 oz. Filter if not clear.

CARMINE COLORING SOLUTION

A standard method[9] for making a carmine coloring solution is as follows:

Carmine	1 oz.
Solution of ammonia	6 oz.
Glycerine	16 oz.
Water, to make	32 oz.

Dissolve the carmine in the ammonia solution, add the glycerine and a little water; warm gently until only a faint smell of ammonia is left, and make up to 32 oz. with water.

It should be mentioned that although carmine solution makes a brilliant coloring product and is widely utilized, it is not a satisfactory preparation for use with acid foods, notably acid fruit syrups. Acids will separate the carmine from its alkaline combination and cause its certain precipitation.

Glycerine is likewise a major ingredient of the official pharmaceutical cochineal solution and carmine solution. These preparations, the formulas for which are given in the *National Formulary VI*, not only find extensive use in galenicals, but are also extensively employed as food coloring agents.

FOOD COLORING PASTES

In food coloring pastes, which offer certain conveniences that make their use more attractive for some purposes, glycerine has a very definite rôle as a suspending solvent and preservative for the coal tar colors. A general formula for the manufacture of paste food colors[8] utilizes:

Certified color	1 lb.
XXXX Sugar (Confectioners)	8 lb.
Glycerine	3½ pt.

Heat the glycerine to about 145°F. Add the color. Stir until all is dissolved. With constant stirring gradually add the previously sifted sugar. Continue the stirring on low heat until a smooth paste is obtained. Pour into containers while still hot.

The various colors, to be used in one pound quantities in the above basic formula, are:

Lemon—Tartrazine (FD&C Yellow No. 5)
Green—Guinea green (FD&C Green No. 1)
Orange—Orange I (FD&C Orange No. 1)
Red—Amaranth (FD&C Red No. 2)
Pink—Erythrosine (FD&C Red No. 3)

For Yellow, a mixture of the following colors is used:

Tartrazine (FD&C Yellow No. 5)	13½ oz.
Orange I (FD&C Orange No. 1)	1½ oz.

Various intermediate shades may be obtained by blending the basic colors in suitable proportions for incorporation in the glycerine-sugar paste base.

SOLID COLORING COMPOSITIONS

Occasionally, glycerine is employed in the manufacture of solid coloring compositions, available as cubes or tablets. In one case, a patented process,[10] a concentrated coloring material is dissolved or dispersed in a solvent such as glycerine. The solution thus obtained is absorbed in solid cane sugar or other crystalline sugars and the material is compressed into cubes or tablets. A small proportion of gum arabic or the like may be added as an adjunct binding agent.

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All Eyes on Bourbon Crop

by RUFINO CAGIGAL, JR.*

THE eyes of the market are on the Bourbon crop, which if it were possible to import, would ease the condition that lack of beans is creating.

Very little stocks of Mexicans or Javas are available. The spot stocks of Tahitis have been greatly reduced, and offers in the market for this variety are made chiefly for beans of the new crop to arrive during the summer.

The demand has been very conservative, and it has been noted that prices are increasing gradually, as the unsold portion of the crops is diminishing. Of all the beans which it has been possible to import, Mexico is shipping the greatest percentage to this country (over 500,000 pounds) and the only sizable stocks available are Mexicans.

The Bourbon crop remains intact in the producing Islands, and a good percentage of the crop is at the piers of the export ports awaiting navicerts from the British authorities, or an opportunity to be shipped to France.

From well informed sources it has been learned that actual conditions do not prove opportune for the British government to issue any navicerts at this time. It is not known how long it will be before permits to import beans into this country will be granted. In the meantime, stocks will prove insufficient for the necessities of the consuming demand. This deficiency will not be felt in the next few months, but the scarcity of beans will be noticeable in the fall.

News Notes

RESERVATIONS for rooms in the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N. J., for the annual convention of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Assn., June 16, 17 and 18, should be made through the secretary, E. L. Brendlinger, the Dill Co., Norristown, Pa. Single rooms on the European plan are $4, $6 and $8 daily, and double rooms are $6, 8 and $10 daily. Hotel Traymore will be the convention headquarters.

The following state legislatures have adjourned: Arkansas, Idaho, Indiana, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

An executive committee meeting of the F. E. M. A. was held March 14 which was devoted to a consideration of means for protecting the industry against unfair legislation.

E. L. Brendlinger, secretary of the F.E.M.A., has sent a letter to all members of the association urging their cooperation in getting members of the Ways and Means committee of Congress to vote favorably on H.R. 3383 which would reduce the tax on nonbeverage alcohol from $3 per proof gallon to $2 per proof gallon. Letters to state representatives also were suggested. A copy of the bill and names of members of the committee were enclosed with Mr. Brendlinger's letter.

James S. Schmidt of Dodge & Olcott Co. has returned to New York City from Mexico. Mr. Schmidt spent about five weeks visiting the company's curers of vanilla beans in Papantla as well as getting the latest market situation and crop estimates of this particular commodity. He flew from Papantla to Mexico City, although he does not boast too much about that particular trip. While he had a very pleasant vacation, he enjoys being back on his own home soil again. This makes Mr. Schmidt's second visit for Dodge & Olcott Co. to the vanilla districts during the past five months, the first one via Miami by clipper to Guadeloupe.

Essential Oil of Raspberry

ONE of the larger essential oil companies, W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., recently has introduced an absolutely pure essential oil of raspberry. A sample of this oil was submitted to this department for examination and we would like to pass on the information that it has excellent possibilities as an ingredient in formulating a raspberry flavor.

The oil is very powerful and has to be diluted considerably before its full value as a flavoring oil is appreciated. In its concentrated state, it has quite an orris-like odor but with an added fruity character very similar to dried raspberries. Additional information about the product may be obtained from the manufacturer.

We warn you, however, that the oil is very powerful and has to be handled with care in order to obtain the desired results. This is the first time in our experience that pure essential oil of raspberry has been brought to our attention.

Flavoring Milk

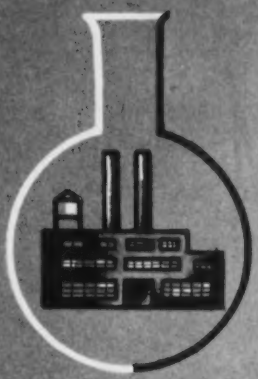
FLAVORING is added to milk to induce people to drink more of it. Legal standards, as pointed out by *The Dairy World*, have been interpreted in such a manner as to allow for greater ease in the introduction and sale of special milk, a classification into which flavored milks fall. Citrus juices reduce the curd tension and add Vitamin C. Strawberry is reported as a satisfactory base for milk flavoring. Chocolate flavored milk has long been known and the use of vanilla flavor alone with milk is said to make it attractive and palatable to people who ordinarily find it difficult to drink unflavored milk. From the point of view of the milk industry, promoting flavored milk appears to be desirable. Possibly the subject is worthy of more consideration by makers of flavors as a means of increasing their sales.

* M. Cortizas Co.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

Soap

INDUSTRY SECTION



A section devoted to the manufacture and sale of toilet and laundry soap and soap products covering new raw materials in soap making and new uses for old raw materials, as well as new processes and developments

Chipping, i. e., cutting a streak on a pine tree in the first two years of growth, is an early step in obtaining the gum which in the distillation process yields rosin as residue

ROSIN MAY BE SUBSTITUTE FOR VEGETABLE OILS

by ARNOLD KRUCKMAN

Washington Correspondent

OFFICIALS in various agencies of the federal government anticipate that the present difficulty in securing imported oils will increase, and with the growing shortage of cargo space, it will become a very real problem to bring coconut oil, palm olive oil, palm kernel oil, and other vegetable oils to America from the usual sources. Moreover, they believe that the world conditions in prospect, even after the war, will limit sharply the prospects of importing these oils. This instant and developing condition has caused the Department of Agricul-

Firm white soap and liquid soap produced with rosin by Dept. of Agriculture . . . Research findings

ture to give thought to substitutes which might replace these oils in soap-making. The general idea seems to be that the rosins obtained from the pine gum may be one of the most important substitutes. The rosins take the place of the imported oils in combining with fats and other materials to make effective soaps for hard-water use. And the supply of rosins is enormous and the cost is low.

GERMICIDAL VALUE OF ROSIN

The Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering also has proved that rosins may be used with decided effect in making soaps that have definite germicidal activity. An interesting series of experiments demonstrated that rosin soaps were successful in normally checking and destroying *staphilococcus aureus*, one of the more serious germs whose absence in our daily life is at least desirable. There is no doubt that the rosin soap solutions used by the bureau set up a definite control of the undesirable microscopic aliens. The work of Principal Chemist Carl F. Speh, and of his associates, W. D. Pohle and L. S. Stuart, of the Naval Stores Research Division, has shown conclusively that rosin may be used commercially in soaps designed for ordinary hand application and in the kitchen as well as in laundries.

PRODUCES FIRM WHITE SOAP

Mr. Speh has produced a normally firm white soap as well as a liquid soap with rosin. He and his associates assume that rosin soap may have a very wide domestic value as a prophylactic without in any way trespassing upon the medicinal soap field. Apparently, among the experts who plan soap advertising, there is a live interest in the value of this type of soap because of its appeal to families. The experts keenly appreciate its talking points in selling soap to those interested in warding off infection.

WIDE FIELD FOR NEW ROSIN SOAPS

It should be understood that these rosin soaps are a development beyond the familiar yellow laundry rosin soaps. Already there is one form on the domestic market, produced as a flake. It is expected that rosin soap will supplement for smaller households the disinfectants now used in dishwashing machines and similar apparati by great restaurants and hotels and power laundries. Government people foresee that rosin soap will be popular in smaller restaurants and in factories and similar institutions. It is regarded as immediately applicable to the national defense program because the military services would use it among their great forces of men. Director of the Office of Production Management William S. Knudsen is concerned because it is a definite aid in maintaining health among the civilian personnel at work in the defense industries. And since health welfare is one of the primary objectives of the civilian defense program, National Defense Commissioner Harriet Elliott, popularly called the National Defense Housekeeper, has evinced a lively interest in the rosin soap experiments. Social Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt has encouraged the health agencies in his group to give consideration to the Speh activities. This attention has spurred state agencies and other public bodies to keep an eye on developments.

After first two years streaks are cut on the pine trees by a puller (shown in worker's hands). On small trees one face may be worked five or six years before another face is cut.

WHAT HAND WASHING STUDIES SHOWED

It is interesting to note that the chemists have found that cheaper fatty acid materials may be used successfully in rosin soaps. Studies were conducted with hand-washing experiments. Government chemists report microbial flora of the hands were grouped as transient and resident. The first are removed easily by soap and water while the latter resist usual ablutions. In the germicidal experiments they found that none of the commercial toilet soaps removed resident skin germs. Granular soap with no rosin, equivalent to 2 grams of anhydrous soap, was used in the normal procedure. The hands were moistened, granular soap poured in the palms, water added as needed and a good lather was worked up during 75 seconds. The last 15 or 20 seconds of the two-minute period were spent in rinsing lather from the hands. Without wiping the hands, the procedure was repeated ten times.

The technology of the tests was defined very clearly; and it was shown that there was little or no killing of bacteria by the normal procedure, the organisms remaining on the hands after two or three washings being classed as the resident flora. When the germicidal solution was tested, the hands were washed in the solution for two minutes, keep-

ing them immersed as much as possible while washing. Otherwise, the procedure was the same. In one instance, 20 ml. of a 10 per cent coconut oil soap solution was used, but the test indicated that coconut oil soap had little effect on the resident flora, although it killed the transient microbes. A 1 per cent rosin soap solution killed the transient microbes but had little effect on the resident flora. It was found palm olive soap had little germicidal activity, but that a combination of 0.1 per cent palm olive soap solution and 1 per cent sodium resinate was more germicidal than its equivalent of rosin soap. In a test in which 20 ml. of a 10 per cent rosin soap was used it was found that rosin soap was superior to coconut oil soap, in the lather state, as a germicidal.

COMMERCIAL BROWN ROSIN SOAP TESTED

Commercial brown bar soap containing rosin soap was tested, substituting an equivalent of 2 gm. of anhydrous soap. This test showed the commercial soap had about the same germicidal properties as the coconut oil soap on the flora of the hands, but was slightly more effective in the lather. This greater germicidal activity lead to another test, extending over a week, with the commercial soap. The result indicated this brown soap containing the rosin solution materially reduced both the transient and resident flora. The government chemists reported: "Studying the germicidal action of cleaning agents on the hands showed that rosin soap and a commercial soap containing rosin were more active germicidally on the bacteria normally found on human skin than the usual commercial fatty acid soaps free from rosin soap. The experiments indicate that the lather of a 10 per cent coconut oil soap solution and 10 per cent coconut oil-rosin soap solution are germicidally active against organisms removed. However, three two-minute washes with these soap solutions had little effect on the bacteria not removed from the hands. The use of a 10 per cent rosin soap solution in the same manner had a marked germicidal effect against both the organisms removed and those remaining."

FORMULA FOR WHITE ROSIN SOAP

To study the problem of color in connection with rosin soaps, the color normally ranging from yellow to dark brown depending upon the grade of fat and rosin used, the government chemists evolved their own formula for a white firm soap. It was prepared thus: in a 400 ml. beaker, 70 ml. water and rosin-free white stock soap equivalent to 40 gm. of fatty acids were heated and stirred until homogeneous. Soap then was grained with 25 ml. of 34° NaOH and 10 gm. of freshly powdered rosin were added. To avoid oxidation, the rosin should be powdered and weighed not more than 20 minutes before using. When the rosin was saponified and evenly distributed in the curd by boiling and stirring, the beaker was removed from the source of heat and another 25 ml. of 34° NaOH added to complete the graining.

Without being stirred the alkali was heated just to a boil, allowed to stand for a minute or two, and the settled lye removed with a pipette. Then with slight stirring the curd was washed by adding 35 ml. of water, warming the beaker at the same time. If this washing was carried out properly, most of the wash water could be removed with a pipette. Then sufficient water was added (usually 30 to 35 ml.) to give the soap the proper smooth consistency when it is heated to boiling with stirring. The beaker then was placed in a water bath maintained at 82° to 84° C. for eight hours. At the end of this period the liquid soap was poured into a mold and allowed to solidify.

The method for preparing the rosin soap cakes might be varied in several ways without changing the method fundamentally. Any good grade of fat

When the pine grove area is too rough for trucks, wagons are used to haul the barrels of gum and here a group of Georgia workers arrive to put their gum into the barrels. Rosin, the residue in the distillation of the gum, is sold by color grade.

which will produce a white soap might be saponified. The rosin could be added to the soap stock before it is first grained with alkali. Another variation is as follows: Stock soap in 70 ml. of water was grained with 10 ml. of 34° NaOH, 10 gm. of freshly powdered rosin added, mixed thoroughly by boiling and stirring, and placed in a water bath (82° to 84° C.) for one hour. When removed, it was grained with 100 ml. of 25 per cent NaCl solution, and again placed in water bath for one hour to permit complete graining. The salt solution was then removed, 50 ml. of water added, boiled, stirred and placed in the water bath for eight hours. Rosin soaps prepared by this modification dry more slowly, have less color contrast among the lighter colored soaps, and are lighter in color than the rosin soaps prepared by the method adopted. This soap had 20 per cent rosin and 80 per cent fatty acid. The colors ranged from white, white to light yellow, light yellow, yellow, dark yellow, orange, dark-yellow brown, dark brown. The government chemists have made extremely interesting explorations into the technology of utilizing the gum and rosin constituents to color the soap. The production of the firm white rosin soap is based on the evolution of a stabilized rosin.

SURFACE TENSIONS OF ROSIN SOAP SOLUTIONS

The chemists also have studied surface tensions of rosin soap solutions, apparently novel in connection with explorations into the influence of detergent solutions. The products studied were slash pine rosin, longleaf pine rosin, oxidized rosin, pyroabietic acid, dehydroabietic acid, abietic acid, dihydroabietic acid and tetrahydroabietic acid in conjunction with caprylic acid, lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, oleic acid, linseed oil acids, palm oil acids, coconut oil acids. It was found that the more hydrogen present in the molecule, the lower the surface tension. It is reported that rosin soaps (longleaf and slash rosin), with respect to surface tension, are more like lauric acid soap than the other fatty acid soaps tested. With the exception of lauric and caprylic acid soap, the presence of rosin soap has little or no effect on the surface tension of soap solutions.

DETERGENT ACTION

The detergent action of rosin soap and fatty acid-rosin soap was studied in the laboratory of the Naval Stores Research Division, using the apartment-type washing machine and the standard soiled cloth. Sodium soaps were used, made from longleaf pine gum rosin, slash pine gum rosin, scrape rosin, oxidized rosin, abietic acid, pyroabietic acid, hydrogenated rosin, tallow, and coconut oil. Also, these compounds were used with rosin soap: salt, NaCl; borax, $Na_2B_4O_7 10H_2O$; sodium hexmetaphosphate, $Na_2\,Na_4(PO_3)_6$; sodium carbonate, Na_2CO_3; trisodium phosphate, $Na_3PO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$; sodium metasilicate, $Na_2SiO_3.5H_2O$; tetrasodium pyrophosphate, $Na_4P_2O_7$. It was found there is no appreciable difference in the detergent action of rosin soaps made from longleaf, slash pine, scrape or oxidized rosin. The amount of hydrogen present in the rosin acid molecules influences the detergent action of soap solution. Tetrasodium pyrophosphate, trisodium phosphate, sodium carbonate, and sodium metasilicate all increased detergency. Tallow blended with rosin soap in a concentration of 0.25 per cent or more increased detergency. It also was discovered that builders which increase the alkalinity of rosin soap improves the detergent action.

The chemists also have found that potassium makes a fine liquid rosin soap.

Notes and Comment

by PAUL I. SMITH

Triethanolamine Soaps—Triethanolamine soaps are finding increasing uses in the manufacture of wax polishes and similar preparations, especially in conjunction with shellac, and the polishes are claimed to possess high gloss, non-rub properties and be easy and economical to spread. The procedure is simple and consists merely of mixing the triethanolamine in the melted wax and following this by proper agitation and the addition of boiling water and other ingredients. A triethanolamine formula given by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce in 1939 is perhaps typical:—

Carnauba wax	72	parts
Oleic acid	9.1	"
Triethanolamine	10.6	"
Borax	5.4	"
Boiling water	500	"
Shellac	10	"
28% Ammonia	1.75	"
Room temperature water	100	"

Plastics in Soap Making— Preliminary experiments carried out with new polyvinyl acetate emulsions appear to indicate that they may be of some use as fillers and binding agents for wax polishes and cleaning compounds. According to the manufacturers, the polyvinyl emulsions are distinguished by excellent stability, lack of color and high solids content. They are described as free-flowing fluids, milk-white in color, stable in dilute acids and alkalies, containing approximately 60 per cent solid polyvinyl acetate resin finely dispersed in water. They dry to hard, thermo-plastic, colorless films. It is possible to incorporate small amounts of this type of emulsion in soap compositions and the writer considers that its presence might prove of service by increasing the hardness of the finished soap and so rendering it more economical in use. Another suggestion is that this plastic could possibly be utilized for coating toilet soap so as to give the tablet a skin or coating which might serve the purpose of a carton or printed wrapper. So far little, if any, use has been made of plastics in soap manufacture, except, of course, for moulded containers, but several of the new materials do offer promise as actual ingredients of the detergent. Although their inclusion would not be likely to increase the detergent ability of the soap, they might improve the product in other directions.

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New Products and Processes

New synthetic bergamot

A new synthetic bergamot which is not just another artificial product but one that may be considered seriously as a substitute for the natural oil, in stability and solubility in alcohol-water solutions as well as in odor character, is the way Compagnie Parento Inc., Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., describes its new Bergamot Synthetic Parento which just has been announced.

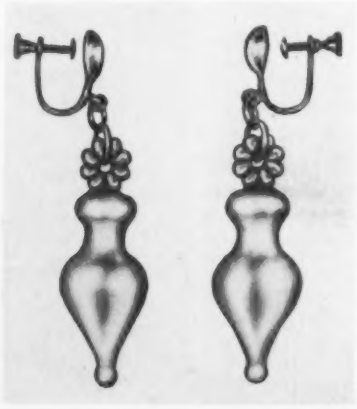
According to the company, this new product is the result of many months of experimentation. It does not contain any ingredients which in turn are advancing in price and for that reason, it is added, the reasonable price asked for it will be maintained.

Complete information about the interesting new synthetic bergamot may be had by writing to the company.

Miniature bottle earrings

Another interesting novelty which is said to be proving to be very popular among women is announced by Glass Industries, Inc., 10 W. 33rd St., New York, N. Y.

Earrings made of miniature bottles which may be filled with a small quantity of perfume complete the line of this type of jewelry for milady. Necklaces, bracelets and brooches made with colored miniature bottles are the other novelties in the line. The earrings are offered in a wide variety of colors and in gold or other popular metal finishes. Each bottle is suspended by a patented non-leakable inside screw stopper to which is attached the gold plated ear lobe pendant as shown in the illustration. Full information about the new earrings and how they may be utilized to increase the sales of perfume may be obtained by writing to the company.



Novelty glass earrings that contain perfume

New portable pump

A new portable pump, which is said to handle highly viscous liquids and liquids containing a high percentage of solids with little or no loss in efficiency, is offered by the Blackmer Pump Co. Further details about it will be supplied on request.

New wetting agent, detergent

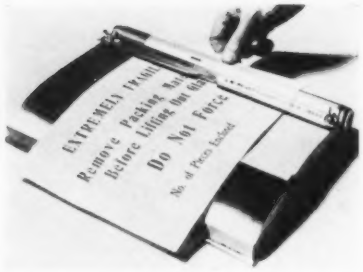
An entirely new wetting agent and detergent is announced by Rohm & Haas Co. Since it is a non-electrolyte and non-ionic, it is stated to be compatible with all types of soaps, alkalis, acids, and even aluminum, calcium and magnesium salts. Known as Triton NE, the new material is a high molecular weight complex organic alcohol, free from nitrogen, sulphur and any heavy metal salts and it leaves no ash on baking.

According to the makers, Triton NE should be of interest in shampoos, liquid dentifrices, and cosmetic soaps. In conjunction with soap, it is said to improve activity and solubility, increase detergent action and decrease scum formation and is recommended for use in salt or acid solutions or in hard water where ordinary surface active agents are salted out or inactivated. The new material is stated to be infinitely soluble in water, has the same specific gravity, is soluble in 50 per cent glycerine, miscible with alcohol and it emulsifies oil and hydrocarbon solvents.

The dispersing and cleaning action of the new material is shown by the fact that in aqueous solutions interfacial tension against mineral oil is reduced from 48 to 2.4 dynes by a low concentration of Triton NE. Further details about it will be sent on request.

Glue spreader for labels

The new glue spreader offered by the Glue-Fast Equipment Co. applies glue to labels as they are drawn over the roller. They are offered in six and twelve-inch sizes. A thin film of glue is applied by the spreader to the under side of a label that is inserted under an adjustable guide and then drawn over a reeded roller back of the guide. This roller picks up the glue from one that rides under it inside the housing in actual contact with the glue in the housing reservoir. A recess in the bottom of the housing will take an electric heating element if desired. For moistening purposes the machines can be equipped with cloth covered rollers which are interchangeable. The spreaders are made of bronze, so as to be acid resistant and to eliminate the possibility of corrosion, and are chromium plated. Further details will be supplied for the asking.



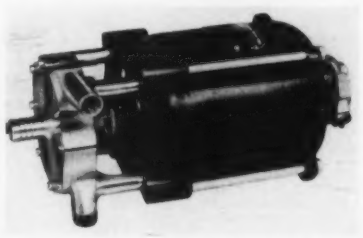
For spreading glue evenly and rapidly

Shut off valve for drums, etc.

The Lugene automatic shut off valve is made to stop automatically the flow of any liquid before it reaches the capacity fill of large containers, such as drums, etc., according to the Lugene Valve Co. The purpose of the valve is to eliminate waste through overflow and to save time of workers. Full details about it will be sent on request.

Midget explosion proof pump

A new midget size explosion proof pump has been announced by the Eastern Engineering Co. for use in all industrial, pilot plant, laboratory and experimental applications where an explosion proof unit is necessary. It weighs 18 lbs. and has a maximum capacity of 5.7 gals. per minute.



New midget pump offered in various metals

New Catalogs

A list of raw materials handled by the R. F. Revson Co., 91 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y., has been prepared for general distribution. It includes numerous items which cosmetic houses have had difficulty in obtaining. No prices are given because of the rapid changes in the market.

Molded plastic closures are being manufactured in a new manufacturing division of the Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Co., 1855 Folsom St., San Francisco, Calif. The company has been manufacturing closures in its Eastern factories and the new plant was opened on the Pacific Coast so as to bring the coast service up to the highest standards. W. I. Cole is general sales manager and E. L. Fraser is in charge of closure sales. In addition to supplying stock caps, the company states that it is in a position to handle custom molding inquiries and special design work.

A display guide containing more than 60 new ideas for display use, windows, interiors and exhibits adaptable to a wide range of needs has been issued by the Sherman Paper Products Corp. New display materials offered by the company are described and illustrated. A copy will be sent for the asking.

Market guide for the Philippine Islands, listing 1500 active business firms handling and interested in American business, has been issued by the American Foreign Credit Underwriters Corp. It sells for $15.

Custom House Guide 1941 edition, is being distributed by John F. Budd, publisher. New features include a revision of the "No Consul List" showing American offices having consular jurisdiction over foreign ports which have no American consular offices. It sells for $15.

The use of ability and aptitude testing in business is made the subject of an interesting 16-page booklet issued by the Personnel Institute. It gives a simple explanation of the scientific plan followed by that organization in building batteries of tests for all types of sales, executive, clerical and production jobs. Aptitude testing is advanced as the modern method of saving a large part of the cost of hiring and training employes. Copies of the study will be sent on request.

Aluminum and other metals are being replaced by chrome steel particularly in fluorescent lighting fixtures, according to the American Nickeloid Co. which has issued a folder on American bonded pre-finished metals which will be sent to anyone interested on request.

Water treatment for boilers, distilled water stills and evaporators is the subject of a new booklet issued by the American K. A. T. Corp. It explains the theory of organic colloidal action and briefly discusses the modern trend in water treatment. Anyone interested may send for a copy of the booklet.

State laws bearing on the use of benzoate of soda in food products are summarized in a very convenient way in a leaflet which has been issued by Seydel Chemical Co. Copies may be had by anyone interested, by writing to the company.

Chemical and laboratory glassware made in America by Ace Glass, Inc., is fully described and illustrated in an attractive 172-page catalog which has been issued by the company. Copies will be sent on request to concerns using chemical and laboratory glassware.

"Pure because we make it so" is the title of a brochure issued by L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., which will be sent on request. Many facts relating to the testing and standardization of U. S. P. white mineral oil are presented. A résumé of white mineral oil labeling requirements is included. The technique of the U. S. P. acid test illustrated in color, the importance of white mineral oil stability and its achievement through refining methods developed after years of research are among the subjects covered in the booklet.

Laboratory supplies and chemicals offered by Wilkens & Anderson Co. are adequately described and illustrated in a 24-page catalog which has been issued for general distribution.

Books to Aid You

MONEY IN EXPORTS. *Walter Buchler. 5x7½ in., 221 pages. Useful Publications, London, England. 1940. Price $3.*

Manufacturers, merchants, bankers and exporters will find much useful and profitable material in this book. Each chapter deals with a different market, local methods and business practices, dangers and pitfalls to be avoided and how trade may be developed with that country. The book was written with the conviction that the war will end favorably and bring back normal conditions; and for that reason the war is regarded as a purely temporary interlude.

HOW TO TEACH A JOB. *R. D. Bundy, A. M., E.E. 5½x8 in., 63 pages, cloth covers. National Foremen's Institute, Inc. 1941. Price $1.*

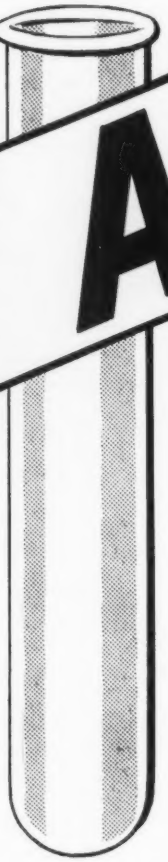
The author is industrial coordinator of the Board of Education of Cleveland, Ohio, and the author of *Collective Bargaining* and the *Industrial Relations Conferences*. He speaks with the authority of a man who has spent a quarter of a century in direct contact with industry, as an executive and later as conference leader in about 100 large industries. The influence of this cumulative experience is evident. The book presents certain techniques which are systematic and effective for teaching a job. Hitherto, the foreman whose responsibility it has been to teach his men has not been trained in the techniques of teaching and analysis. How to teach a job effectively is outlined in this manual together with cautions that should be observed.

PACKAGING CATALOG. *Edited by Albert Q. Maisel. 9x11½ in., 586 pages, 15 sections, thumb tab indexed. Breskin Publishing Co., 1941. Price $2.50.*

The fifteenth edition of this work surpasses previous issues by its completeness. An idea of the contents may he had from the section headings: Design Principles, Packaging Law, Paper Containers, Rigid Cellulose, Wrappings and Ties, Bags, Metal Containers, Glass and Closures, Labels, Seals, Tags, Plastics, Displays, Machinery and Supplies, Adhesives, Printing, Shipping, Directories and an index.

NAUGATUCK

MOUSSE A



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Smoothskin Mitts: A new type of mitt for hand care, made of transparent cellulose paper, is offered in Smoothskin Mitts by Barbara Bates. The mitts, designed to be used over and over again, are said to be firm, durable, waterproof, greaseproof, acid and alkali proof. Directions call for the application of hand cream or lotion before putting on the mitts which may be worn while doing household tasks. The mitts come in two sizes, large and small.

Matched Atomizers: The larger atomizer for cologne holds seven ounces and the smaller one for perfume holds two and one-half ounces in this matched set offered this season by the DeVilbiss Co. Both bottles are of transparent glass in crystal, blue or green, with opalescent polka dots. Metal parts are gold plated and the bulbs and tubing are covered with gold net.

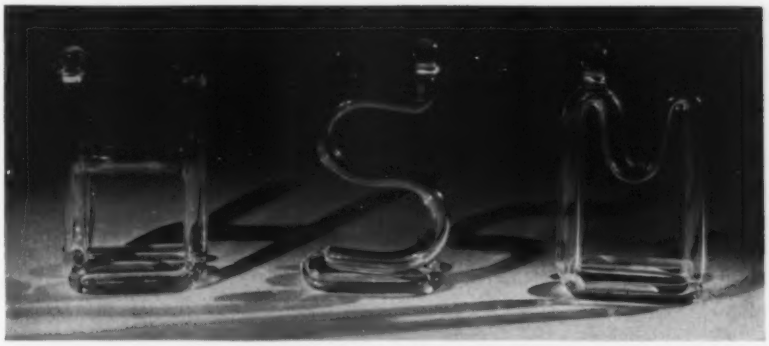
Lithe-Line: As an aid to exercising, Lithe-Line, invented by Helena Rubinstein, is made available nationally. Because Mme. Rubinstein considers stretching one of the most important movements of modern gymnastics, she created this tough elastic device with loops at either end into which the user can slip hands or feet while doing stretching routines. Formerly salon equipment, Lithe-Line is now packaged in a cat-design box, complete with booklet offering a series of exercises to be done at home.

Crystal Initials for Perfume: Crystal initial perfume containers, offered by The Tom-Kon Co., are popular gift items. The initials are available in the so-called handkerchief assortment. They are handmade and are sold unfilled by the company.

Flowered Hanger Sachet: Sachets to be used on coat hangers are a new presentation by Germaine Monteil. The tailored ivory satin bags are so shaped that they follow the curve of a hanger. A bent twig which looks like a miniature coat hanger with its sprig of bright flowers forming the hook, decorates the pillows. Three sachets are packed in a box.

MATCHED ATOMIZERS

New TOILET GOODS *Review*



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SUBSTITUTES FOR NATURAL FLORAL ESSENCES

The growing scarcity of natural floral essences emphasizes the value of high quality substitutes

THE international situation is serving to emphasize the fact that there are countless places where synthetic floral essences can replace the natural floral products with a great deal of satisfaction and marked success.

The ingenuity of American chemists is demonstrated by the fact that American made creations not only reproduce the fragrance of the living flowers with marked fidelity and that they may be employed with complete success but that they are also *preferred* in many instances because of the uniformity in quality which they assure to say nothing of the economies they make possible.

If you find difficulty in obtaining any natural floral product write to us for a substitute. All we ask is that you give it a trial.

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AMONG OUR FRIENDS

▸ Frederick Theile, president of P. R. Dreyer, Inc., New York, N. Y., has returned from an extended trip across the continent. While in Los Angeles he attended the exhibit of the California Cosmetic Assn. and was much impressed with the displays including that of Albert Albek, Pacific Coast representative for his company.

▸ Frank J. M. Miles, one of the best known perfumers in the industry, has returned to New York, N. Y., from Palm Springs, Calif., where he has been enjoying a vacation for the past three months.

▸ Charles Fischbeck, vice-president of P. R. Dreyer, Inc., New York, N. Y., and president of the Essential Oil Association of U. S. A., recently completed a business trip through New England. He was accompanied by Mrs. Fischbeck and they spent some time calling on personal friends in that section. The trip was made by motor.

▸ Nat Otte, the popular secretary of the Drug, Cosmetic and Chemical Credit Men's Assn., New York, N. Y., has returned from a trip through the South where he managed to crowd in a few days of vacation in an otherwise very successful business trip.

▸ Charles F. Walden, partner in Thurston & Braidich, New York, N. Y., recently spent about ten days at Sea Island Beach, Ga., where he enjoyed a much needed rest.

▸ Ern Westmore, who recently filed a petition in bankruptcy, has no connection with the House of Westmore, Inc., New York, N. Y., and Los Angeles, Calif., of which Perc H. Westmore is president.

▸ Dr. Henry de Laszlo, director of L. Light & Co., Ltd., London, is in the United States to locate new markets for British-made chemicals in the perfume and allied trades.

▸ A. Rynhard, European inspector for Max Factor & Co., Hollywood, Cal., arrived in the United States early this month with his wife and two children. After stopping in New York, N. Y., for a few days he went to Hollywood where he expects to remain permanently.

▸ Mark Merrell, formerly with the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., is now special adviser on drugs and medicines to the OPM. Mr. Merrell will be remembered for his contributions on various government activities to this journal.

▸ Walter G. Thomas, secretary-treasurer since 1933 of the Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Co., San Francisco, Calif., has been appointed vice-president and

W. G. Thomas

John R. Brown

resident manager at Los Angeles. He will continue as treasurer. His work will be to coordinate all phases of the company's activities in the southern California market. John R. Brown, who has been Los Angeles branch manager since 1936, has been appointed sales manager of the newly created package sales division with headquarters in San Francisco. He will be concerned chiefly with corrugated products sales problems and will coordinate his efforts with those of C. C. Kennedy who previously supervised sales and manufacturing of the division. T. E. Manwarring of the Los Angeles office has been made assistant branch manager.

▸ LeRoy Root, chairman of the convention committee of the Toilet Goods Assn., accompanied by his daughter, Miss Anne Marie, is enjoying a vacation at his parent's home near Greenville, Miss. He expects to return about April 21.

▸ Pierre Bouillette, of Compania Gessy, Sao Paulo, Brazil, who is well known in the metropolitan territory, was a recent visitor to New York, N. Y., on a business trip.

▸ Robert Krone, of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., recently returned from a brief vacation. Mr. Krone is assistant to John H. Montgomery, secretary of the firm.

▸ Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will be awarded the medal of the American Institute of Chemists for outstanding service to the science of chemistry and the profession of chemistry in America at the annual meeting in Washington, D. C., May 17, according to an announcement of President Harry L. Fisher. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace will make the presentation address.

▸ Henry W. Phelps has resigned as a member and as chairman of the board of directors of the American Can Co. The office of chairman has been abolished. Mr. Phelps, who has been with the company since its organization in 1901, will continue in an advisory capacity.

▸ Jacob Oswald, works manager of Fels & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for years prior to his retirement, is still actively interested in the soap industry to which he gave 40 years of service, in a consulting capacity.

▸ Dr. Robert Swain, editor of *Drug Topics*, spoke on "Strengthening the Economic Foundation of the Drug Store" at the April meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Assn. at the College of Pharmacy, New York, N. Y., April 7.

▸ Frederick H. Ungerer, president of Ungerer & Co., New York, N. Y., is recuperating from the effects of a recent operation which was found necessary to relieve a condition that has been unsatisfactory for some time. His many warm friends throughout the industry will be glad to know that reports from Doctors' Hospital, East End Ave. and 87th Street, indicate that his recovery is progressing and he is as well as could be expected.

F. H. Ungerer

▸ William L. Schultz, president of Shulton, Inc., New York, N. Y., left New York City April 6 for a two-weeks' business trip through the Southwest. His first stop was Memphis, Tenn., where he met Harry Waters, in charge of Shulton sales for the southwestern territory. They are visiting key cities on their way to Dallas, Texas, where one of Shulton's branch offices is located. Mr. Schultz will inspect the Shulton warehouse opened in Dallas less than a year ago. He expects to return April 21.

▸ Dr. James J. Durrett, new director of the medical advisory division of the Federal Trade Commission, was formerly in charge of new drug applications in the Food and Drug Administration.

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES
& METAL CAN SPOUTS
WHITE METAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Offices & Factory
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NEWS and EVENTS

Hearing on 40 cent per hour minimum wage April 16

The minimum wage proposed for the cosmetic, drug and medicine industries will be considered at a hearing, April 16, in the Dept. of Labor auditorium, Washington, D. C. Any one who testified at the hearing early in March may participate in the oral argument. A number of cosmetic concerns have protested against a flat minimum wage of 40 cents an hour.

Plans for T. G. A. associate members exhibit at convention

The convention committee of the Toilet Goods Assn. is completing plans for the exhibit of associate members and for the entertainment at the convention which will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, N. Y., June 9, 10 and 11.

Three large rooms are available on the third floor of the hotel, one for 20, one for 30 and one for about 40 booths. As soon as the committee knows definitely how many exhibitors will take part, the particular room for displays will be announced. The size of the booths has been enlarged to 8x10 ft. Height of the side walls of the booths will be limited to 36 in. A table and two chairs and a sign will be provided. Other displays must be arranged by each individual exhibitor. The cost of each booth will be $25. Booths may be fitted up the Saturday afternoon before the meeting and may be removed the day following the convention. Only associate members may exhibit.

Survey of essential oils at NWDA April 17 meeting in Chicago

The National Wholesale Druggists Assn. will hold a special midyear meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., April 17. The feature of the meeting will be a worldwide survey of essential oils. George L. Ringel, of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., will present the company's motion picture film showing essential oil production throughout the world. Papers on retailing and the help that may be given by the wholesalers also will be presented.

Validity of British navicerts extended

Any British navicert valid March 31, including those already extended but not used, may be extended to June 30 if application is made to the British consul through whom the navicert was issued, provided that the application for the renewal is made within 10 days after the regular expiration date of the navicert. The New York Board of Trade has so advised its members.

Adulterated oil of sassafras seized by FDA as not USP

Regulatory actions by the Food and Drug Administration for January and February included the seizure of 49 pounds of oil of sassafras USP which differed from the official USP standard in that the product was adulterated with other oils; and the placing of Myrtle E. Edwards trading as Elga Laboratories, San Francisco, Cal., on probation for four years for shipping a bust developer for which false and misleading statements were made.

Two listed companies do 85 per cent of business in cosmetics and soaps

Eight corporations whose securities were registered under the Securities Exchange Act, June 30, 1939, whose business is primarily the manufacture of toilet preparations and soap, did a combined annual business of $342,000,000 in the years ended Dec. 31, 1938 and 1939. A combined operating profit of $52,000,000 or 15.3 per cent of sales was reported by all eight corporations in 1939. Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. and the Procter & Gamble Co. accounted for more than 85 per cent of the assets and volume of business reported by all eight corporations in 1939. The combined balance sheet assets for all totaled 252 millions at the end of 1938 as compared with 247 millions at the end of 1939. The foregoing figures are shown in the latest report on financial data on manufacturers of toilet preparations and soap issued by the Industrial Reference Service of the U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Dr. Ivor Griffith elected president of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy

Dr. Ivor Griffith, one of the best known and best loved men in pharmaceutical and chemical circles, has been elected president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, Philadelphia, Pa. The college is 120 years old.

Dr. Ivor Griffith

Dr. Griffith was born in 1891 in North Wales. At the age of 16 he came to the United States, settling in Bangor, Pa. He began as an apprentice in pharmacy and subsequently entered the institution of which he now is president, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. In 1935 he was appointed professor of Theoretical Pharmacy and in 1938 was elected dean. For twenty years he was editor of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*. In 1935 he was honored with the D.Sc. degree by Bucknell University and in 1938 was elected to fellowship in the Royal Society of Arts of London, England. He is known throughout the world as the co-author of several standard books in professional practice.

Effect of draft on allied industries being investigated

For the purpose of ascertaining the actual problems confronting the industry as a result of the draft, with a view to placing the information at the disposal of the Selective Service Board in Washington, the DCAT Section of the New York Board of Trade is gathering data by means of a questionnaire.

Results will be tabulated as soon as questionnaires are returned. The work is timely and useful.

Canadian T.G.M.A. annual meeting, June 16 and 17

The annual meeting of the Toilet Goods Manufacturers Assn. of Canada will be held June 16 and 17 at the Seigniory Club, Province of Quebec.

California Cosmetic Assn. advancing industry on coast

Officers for 1941 elected by the California Cosmetic Assn. at its meeting in February are: president, Chris Nelson, Nelson Laboratories; vice-president, J. C. Nethercutt, Merle Norman; second vice-president, Henry Miller, Brunswig Drug Co.; secretary, Mauro Herrera, Nourishine Co.; treasurer, H. R. Schmidlapp, Schor Laboratories; and trustees, Davis Factor, Max Factor & Co.; S. M. Reber, Ever-Dry; Stephen Riley, Stephen Riley, Inc., and Judge Smith, Sales Builders.

The exhibit of the associate members in the Casa Manana, Culver City, February 25, was a marked success; and much credit is due to Chris Nelson, Robert Felton and Miss Lois Armstrong for their work in arranging it. Printed matter distributed by some of the exhibitors, notably Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., was particularly interesting and useful.

Associate members: are Albert Albek, Allied Advertising, Associated Oil Co., Braun Corp., L. H. Butcher Co., Carr-Lowrey Glass Co., Chase Brass & Copper Co., Container Service Co., Fritzsche Brothers Inc., Florasynth Laboratories, General Petroleum Co., George Lueders & Co., Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., Glass Containers Inc., Hazel Atlas Glass Co., H. Kohnstamm & Co., H. R. Laist Co., McNerney Chemical Co., Felton Chemical Co., P. R. Dreyer Inc., Mefford Chemical Co., Owens-Illinois Can Co., Owens-Illinois Pacific Co., Pacific Label Co., Phoenix Metal Cap Co., Polak's Frutal Works, W. C. Ritchie & Co., Roure Dupont Inc., E. N. Rowell Co., I. F. Schnier Co., Scoville Mfg. Co., L. Sonneborn Sons, Southern California Minerals, Standard Oil Co., Union Oil Co., Van Dyk & Co., van Ameringen-Haebler Inc., and Western Label Co.

Sulphide hair wavers seized as dangerous

Inspectors of the Food and Drug Administration throughout the country have been ordered to seize all shipments of a hair preparation distributed by the Heatless Permanent Wave Co., San Francisco, Calif., under the trade name "Willet Method."

The order was issued after F.D.A. technicians determined that the fluid contains ammonium sulphide in amount sufficient to be dangerous to health when used as directed, according to the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*. The investigation was made after the death in Atlanta, Ga., of Mrs. Agnes Scott Searcy March 19 shortly after being stricken in a beauty shop where she was having her hair waved by a heatless method involving injection of a fluid under a tight cap. An autopsy revealed several lesions on the scalp and gave the cause of death as acute hydrogen sulphide poisoning.

F.D.A. examination of the fluid showed the presence of ammonium sulphide in considerable concentration. Tests on animals with pure ammonium sulphide showed that the chemical itself made lesions in the skin and entered the blood stream where it was converted into hydrogen sulphide, causing death in a short time. While the permanent wave fluid contained a smaller concentration of ammonium sulphide and is normally left on the scalp a much shorter time than the animal tests, the Food and Drug Administration concluded that the fluid is a dangerous cosmetic and ordered it taken off the market by multiple seizure actions.

Egofoam shampoo and Egogroom acquired by syndicate

The Weber Sales Co., Inc., of New York, distributors of Egofoam shampoo and Egogroom, has been purchased by a syndicate headed by Frederick Meinhardt. R. C. Weber, formerly president of the company, remains as a director. E. F. Wheaton, formerly advertising and radio director of the firm, is president and general manager and Frank J. Landers is assistant general manager.

An immediate expansion of the sales force is planned to intensify the coverage of the retail drug and department stores in the metropolitan New York area.

Use of title "doctor" restricted by Georgia senate

The Georgia senate has passed a bill prohibiting the use of the word "doctor" or its abbreviation unless users specify the branch of the profession to which they belong after their names. The bill is being considered by the house of representatives.

Utah to tax chain stores to prevent retail monopolies

The governor of Utah has signed the chain store tax bill providing an annual $500 license fee for chain stores and an additional tax ranging from $1,000 to $5,000 on all such stores established after July 1. The purpose stated by the governor is to "prohibit a few companies from obtaining monopolies on the retail business of the state."

Government aid for small business nearing reality

Plans of the Department of Commerce Washington, D. C., for establishing business research stations in each state to aid small business neared reality when Rep. J. W. Robinson introduced H. R. 4165 identical with S 1135 of Senator Morris Sheppard, which provide for such legislation.

The bill is likely to be passed, according to informed sources.

Caron sues movie producer for aspersion on its perfume

Caron Corp., New York, N. Y., has instituted a unique suit in the New York supreme court charging RKO-Radio Pictures with having cast aspersions on Fleurs de Rocaille, a Caron perfume.

Occasion for the suit was a scene in "Primrose Path" during the course of which, Caron claimed, one "immoral" character made a gift of the product to another character of the same ilk. Caron declared that the presentation under such circumstances was a breach of an agreement whereby RKO had promised not to display the perfume in scenes which might reflect dishonor on the product.

Justice Aron Steuer denied Caron's request for an injunction to restrain exhibition of "Primrose Path" unless the objectionable scene was deleted. He observed:

"The germ of the complaint is that the characters involved were professionally immoral. The surroundings, it is claimed, were more suitable to the characters than to the perfume.

"It is no disparagement of an article offered for sale to the public and available to anyone who will pay the price to say that in one instance it was bought by a harlot or that such a one considered it an appropriate gift to a similar character."

Son born to daughter of Fritzsche president

An 8 lb. 2 oz. baby boy was born to Dr. and Mrs. Edward Stroh, Jr., Thursday, March 6, at the Lying-in Hospital, New York, N. Y. Mrs. Stroh is the former Dorothea Louise Leonhardt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Leonhardt of Douglaston, L. I., N. Y. Mr. Leonhardt, the proud grandfather, is president of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. Latest reports indicate that Mrs. Stroh and baby Edward Frederick Stroh are doing very nicely.

Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., officials cover wide areas in survey trips

Louis A. Rosett, president of Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., reports that Charles L. Senior, vice-president, William Lakritz, secretary, and Dr. Alexander Katz, treasurer, have recently returned to their respective offices in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, from extensive travel in various sections of the United States, Canada and Mexico. Mr. Senior covered the southern part of this country and Mexico as far south as Mexico City. Mr. Lakritz vacationed at Palm Springs, Calif., and then went on to Los Angeles, and from there he visited Florasynth Laboratories de Mexica, S. A., at the head office in Mexico City. Dr. Katz covered the far west and midwest territories, visiting Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle and the branch office of Florasynth Laboratories, (Canada) Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

Coty's "Make Up and Live" launched on its career

A preview of "Make Up and Live," the clever skit featuring Miss Constance Joannes and Miss Ellen Allardyce in person, which is being shown in various cities by Coty, Inc., was held at the Essex House, New York, N. Y., April 8. A brief introduction by Herman Brooks, president of the company preceded the skit. The art of proper make-up was shown in an interesting and skilful way, both by the living models and by means of exceptionally good technicolor movies. The skit not only is of direct benefit to Coty but it cannot fail to help the industry, for it spreads the gospel of proper make-up.

Over 30,000 attend International Beauty Shop Owners' convention

Over 30,000 shopowners and hairdressers from all parts of the United States attended the 1941 International Beauty Shop Owners convention and exhibition in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, N. Y., March 17, 18, 19 and 20.

All phases of the industry were covered in a complete program of lectures, discussions and demonstrations. Greatest emphasis was placed on hair styling and hair treatment.

Exhibitors included: Beauty Products Mfg. Co., Bestone Ltd., John H. Breck Inc., A. Beslauer Co., B & S Beauty Products, Clairol Co., Dermetics, Inc., Eastern Laboratories, J. Eavenson & Sons, Ey-teb Sales Corp., House of Leon, Inc., Koken Co., Laco Products, Inc., Lightfoot Schultz Co., L'Orle Parfum, Ruth D. Maurer, My Royal Lady, Inc., Noma Inc., Nestle LeMur Co., Para Laboratories, Parker Herbex Co., Parfait Powder Puff Co., Procter & Gamble Co., Quality Cosmetics Corp., Rapidol Dist. Corp., Raymond Laboratories, Inc., Revlon Products Corp., Roux Distributing Co., Peggy Sage, Inc., Standard Beauty Supply Co., Vernon Labs., Vogue Products, Vigorol Co., Y-Age Cosmetics Inc. and Dermol Products, Inc.

Tentative soap definitions presented by Committee D-12

The soap specification committee, D-12, of the American Society for Testing Materials held its annual meeting at the Hotel New Yorker, New York, N. Y., March 10 and 11.

The special speakers were W. D. Pohle, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, who discussed rosin and rosin soaps; I. M. Diller of Hellige, Inc., New York, N. Y., outlined the photo electric cell method for measuring color in oils.

A list of the tentative definitions presented follows:

Soap—The product formed by the saponification or neutralization of fats, oils, waxes, rosins, or their acids with organic or inorganic bases.

Alkaline Detergent—A water-soluble alkali having detergent properties but containing no soap.

Anhydrous Soap—Pure soap.

Blended (e.g., Palm Oil) Soap—A soap in which at least 51 per cent but not all of the fatty acid stock is from the source named (i.e., palm oil).

Builder—Any material added to soap to improve its effectiveness under the conditions of use.

Built Soap—A mixture of soap and one or more builders containing not less than 50 per cent of anhydrous soap.

Cleaning—A process of removing undesirable matter.

Detergent—Any material which cleans.

Filler—A material added to a soap or other detergent which does not improve its attractiveness or its effectiveness under the conditions of use.

Pure (e.g., Palm Oil) Soap—A soap in which the fatty acid stock is solely from the source named (i.e., palm oil).

Dry Cleaning—A process of cleaning in liquid medium, which is substantially non-aqueous.

Scouring—A wet process of cleaning by chemical or mechanical means or both.

Soap Powder—A mixture of soap and one or more builders, containing not more than 50 per cent of anhydrous soap.

Soil—Undesirable matter to be removed by cleaning.

Straight Soap — Commercially pure soap in which the sum of free alkali, total matter insoluble in alcohol and sodium chloride does not exceed 4 per cent.

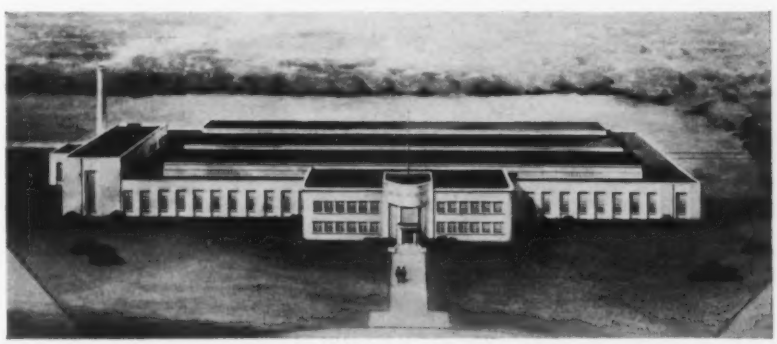
Washing—A process of cleaning in aqueous medium.

Wallace Laboratories new plant in New Jersey ready June 1

Wallace Laboratories is erecting a new plant for the manufacture of cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals on an 18-acre tract of land in North Brunswick township, N. J. The plant will be a one-story structure, 150x400 ft., with a three-story portion for process departments and a mezzanine floor for employes' facilities including a cafeteria. Offices will be air conditioned. The new building is expected to be completed June 1. The architect's drawing of the plant is shown in the accompanying illustration.

Cannot claim preparation is absolute sunburn protection

Claims that an emollient cream made by the Fairystone Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich., "is an absolute sunburn protection and that it filters out the burning or ultra-violet rays of the sun and permits other sun rays to get to the skin" will be discontinued as a result of a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission. The company will also discontinue representing that the preparation will make the user look years younger, or that it is effective for pimpled skin.



Architect's drawing of new building for Wallace Laboratories, to be completed June 1

The SPOT where all your Hopes live...or die

Your product on dealers' shelves is *not* sold. It's only waiting . . .

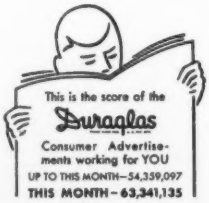
Today, there is a way to get it off that "waiting-spot" quickly. Today, your hand lotion, hair tonic, cologne, cosmetics, etc. can have a sparkling Duraglas container. Then, because a look tells more than a label, your product will flag the eye, coax the hand, speak up for itself.

What you get in Duraglas *containers*

The revolutionary glassmaking technique used in producing Duraglas containers results in greater durability and strength. It eliminates excess container weight. Lifts the glass container out of the luxury class.

The Duraglas standard . . . fixed, not by law as is sterling, but by our integrity and experience in making more glass containers, year after year, than any other manufacturer . . . gives new meaning to our slogan—"*First in Glass.*"

Ask about our *Complete Sales-packaging Service* covering Duraglas containers, metal or molded caps and corrugated shipping cartons.



Duraglas TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. Exclusive Development of OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY TOLEDO, OHIO

Consumer buying and standards in new TNEC 400-page booklet

Samuel Kaidanovsky, director of the Consumer Standards Project, Consumers' Counsel Division of the Dept. of Agriculture, has written a 400-page report on standards and consumer buying called "Consumer Standards." It is issued by the Temporary National Economic Committee. It outlines the activities of 46 federal agencies concerned with standards.

Two new members join Fritzsche Quarter of a Century Club

Two new names have just been added to the roster of Fritzsche Brothers' Quarter of a Century Club. Charles Schneider and William Keller, representing the sales and shipping departments, respectively, are the fourteenth and fifteenth members to be admitted into the company's growing circle of employees whose service with the firm has reached the twenty-five year mark.

A luncheon in celebration of the occasion, presided over by F. H. Leonhardt, president of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., was held at Charles Restaurant, March 11. Each new member was presented with a gold wrist watch from the employees and, as usual, a substantial government bond as a gift from the company in recognition of long service. Mr. Leonhardt's warm welcome into the club evoked sincere and appropriate responses from both new members.

Those attending the luncheon in addition to Messrs. Leonhardt, Schneider and Keller were the Misses Mary Neary and Mae Caufield; W. R. Welcke, vice-president and treasurer; G. L. Ringel, vice-president; R. R. Redanz, assistant treasurer; Thomas Coyle, William Barnes, Francis Riley and Al Wardman. B. F. Zimmer, vice-president, also an active member of the club, was prevented from attending by illness.

Drug stores price war ended by consent decree

Three years of litigation which began in circuit court and ended in federal court were concluded at Milwaukee, Wis., March 11 with the signing of a consent decree by Federal Judge F. Ryan Duffy over cut rate prices in drug stores. Damages were waived by four drug firms which had sought to enjoin the Reed Drug Co. from violation of the Wisconsin fair trade practices act in 1938.

The consent decree stated that "underselling is contrary to the provisions and spirit of the fair trade act and constitutes unfair competition" and that "the public was misled and induced to believe that standard products sold by the defendant at cut prices are not worth the prices at which they are customarily sold."

Pond's Extract Co. pushing new lipstick in U. S. and South America

Pond's Extract Co., New York, N. Y., is using the lasting quality of its new lipstick in its sales campaign throughout the United States, Latin America and the Philippines. Five colors are offered. The lipsticks called "Lips" are priced at 10 and 25 cents and are sold in department, drug and syndicate stores. The lipsticks were first introduced by the company last autumn.

New process of permanent waving introduced by E. Frederics, Inc.

E. Frederics, Inc., New York, N. Y., is introducing a new Tru-curl process of permanent waving. The use of metallic salts has been eliminated, it is reported.

New granulated household soap offered by Theobald Industries

Theobald Industries, tallow makers of Kearny, N. J., which has been supplying soapmakers for half a century, is offering a new granulated household soap called Mercury which is sold under fair trade at 21 cents per package. Coupons in each package entitle the owner to one mile of railroad travel in any of the tours selected as a premium.

Soapless suds cubes introduced by Naylee Chemical Co.

Soapless suds cubes are to be introduced this month by the Naylee Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lost E. R. Squibb chemist found in lake

The body of Dr. Erhard Fernholz, 31-year-old chief chemist of the E. R. Squibb & Sons laboratory in New Brunswick, N. J., who disappeared last December 14, was found recently in Carnegie Lake, Princeton, N. J.

Earnings of workers in cosmetic industry shown in wage survey

Few workers in the toilet preparations industry received less than 30 cents per hour while just over 4 per cent received exactly that wage. Nearly 14 per cent received hourly earnings in the range of 35 and under 37.5 cents and more than 7 per cent received exactly 40 cents an hour. The proportion of female workers in the toilet preparations industry is higher than that in the drug and medicine fields. The foregoing were some of the highlights from a wage survey in the drug, medicine and toilet preparations industries which will be sent to anyone interested by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.

C. I. O. strike called at Lady Esther Co. plant

A strike has been called by a C. I. O. union at the plant of the Lady Esther Co. A wage increase is being sought.

Perfume is women's favorite gift from men survey shows

Bangs and the pompadour are on the way back; two permanents a year averaging $3 to $5 are fixed charges in the budget and perfume, even if it comes in bottles so small that a medicine dropper has to be used, is women's favorite beauty gift from men, according to J. C. Furnas in "How America Lives." The book is comprised of articles published in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, based on special studies. Weight is woman's obsession.

Macy's offers its private brand line to wider circle of retailers

The line of cosmetics and drugs manufactured by Supremacy Products, a subsidiary of R. H. Macy & Co., largest department store in New York City, which has been offered in various department stores in the middlewest and through supermarkets, is being offered now to drug stores in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Coming Conventions

May 5-8, American Drug Manufacturers' Assn., White Sulphur Springs, Va.

May 12-14, Proprietary Association, New York City.

June 5-6, Manufacturing Chemists' Assn., Skytop, Pa.

June 5-6, Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Assn., Skytop, Pa.

June 9-10, Insecticide & Disinfectant Manufacturers Assn., Chicago, Ill.

June 9-11, Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria, New York City.

June 16-18, Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Assn., Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City.

June 23-26, Am. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn., New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass.

Sept. 14-7, Federal Wholesale Druggists' Assn., White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Sept. 29-Oct. 2, National Wholesale Druggists Assn., White Sulphur Springs, Va.

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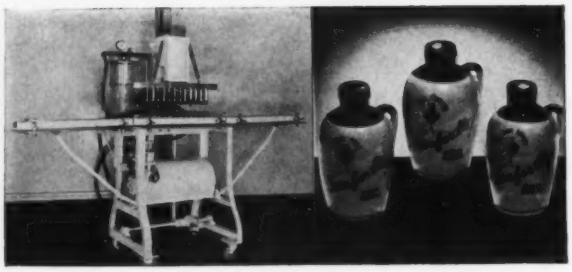

Filling the Little Stone Jugs!

ERTEL EMSA MODEL

● Filling the little stone jugs of McKelvy's Seaforth line, which won Top Award in the Family Group of the All-America, is no easy task. The jugs are of an odd shape and must not be filled beyond a specified height in order that the fluids (cologne, deodorant and shaving lotion) may be easily dispensed through the special closure.

● The line has been a huge success in retail shops throughout the country, necessitating greatly increased production to meet orders. Here the great flexibility of the ERTEL EMSA VACUUM FILLER is well demonstrated. It has eliminated the filling bottleneck, nightmare of so many packagers.

Fills 12 bottles at a time, foot pedal connecting spout and bottles—lever on top housing raises and lowers spouts to coincide with size of bottles—bottles filled at rate of 3-3¼ gallons per minute . . . automatically oiled pump—conveyor folds when machine is not in use, saving floor space—furnished in bronze nickel plated or stainless steel—easy to clean and operate.

UNUSUALLY ECONOMICAL—WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

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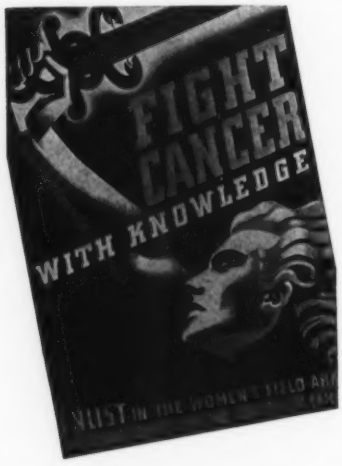

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Hindle finds business in Midwest good on first airplane trip

J. L. Hindle, president of Standard Synthetics, Inc., New York, N. Y., made his first trip by airplane in the United States on a business trip to the Middlewest late in March. While in Kansas City he spent some time with Richard Remus who is manager of the company's branch there. Mr. Remus accompanied Mr. Hindle to St. Louis. From there Mr. Hindle went to Chicago where, in company with Messrs. Sinclair and Leonard Fuchs who represent the concern in Chicago, he called on the trade there. He also visited F. G. Raeker in Minneapolis who represents his company in the Northwestern territory. The trip was made by airplane just one day ahead of the blizzard which swept over Minnesota. As a whole, Mr. Hindle reported that business was good although the feeling was general that better business is ahead as soon as defense spending gets further under way. The factory in London, England, he reports, is doing good business despite shipping delays. He also reports that his house in London is still standing but minus windows and doors. After completing his trip, Mr. Hindle in company with Mrs. Hindle, his daughter, Prunella, and son, Paul, enjoyed an Easter vacation trip to Washington, D. C.

Biggest show on earth employs aromatics to offset sawdust odor

The odor of orange blossoms has rendered the smell of sawdust practically non-existent at the Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey circus which opened in New York City, April 7. Judicious use of aromatic materials made this possible.

Can't claim preparations will benefit users for generations

The claims of the Kongo Chemical Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., that its Kongolene promotes a luxuriant growth of healthy hair and "will benefit you for generations to come, if you are homely, likewise will be your offspring, if you are handsome, they will be likewise," according to the Federal Trade Commission, are exaggerated and misleading and the company has been ordered to discontinue making them.

Cannot claim depilatory will permanently remove superfluous hair

Claro Laboratories Inc., South Bend, Ind., has been ordered by the FTC to cease representing that its hair remover constitutes a safe or non-irritating means of removing superfluous hair or that it will permanently remove such hair or retard its growth. It was found that because of the barium sulphide and potassium hydroxide in the preparation, it would dissolve the hair above the skin with which it came in contact but would not affect the roots of the hair or retard hair growth; and it would not permanently remove superfluous hair.

Claims for athlete's foot remedy limited

Claims that a product for refractory cases of ringworm has therapeutic value in excess of affording symptomatic relief of itching and irritation are tabooed according to a stipulation of Almklov's Pharmacy, Cooperstown, N. D., with the FTC.

Claim that product will make hair healthy discontinued

Ambofa Products Co., Hastings, Neb., has stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that its "Ambofa Hair Tonic" and cream for hair will make hair healthy.

Must eliminate words "Hair Grower" from trade name

Grace McLendon's Hair Products, Pleasantville, N. J., has agreed with the FTC that it will eliminate the words "hair grower" from the trade name of its preparation.

Cosmetic oil cannot nourish or strengthen hair

A machineless oil wave has no properties which are effective in supplying nourishment or strength to the hair, according to a stipulation entered into by National Mineral Co., trading as Helene Curtis Industries, Chicago, Ill., and the Federal Trade Commission.

FTC stops imitation of Palmolive package and slack filling

Marlborough Sales Co. and its subsidiary companies, New York, N. Y., which marketed a "Palm and Olive Shaving Cream" in containers and packages simulating in color and appearance the container of a competitive product, "Palmolive Shave Cream," has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue the practice.

The company was charged also with slack filling of large cartons with ordinary-sized tubes of shaving cream and toothpaste so that the ordinary-sized units appeared to be giant size. Further, it was found that the company represented as the regular retail prices, fictitious prices which were in excess of the regular prices and used words "doctors, dentists, surgeons" and the letters "D. D. S." in describing dentrifices which had not been made under the direction or formulas of dentists or medical doctors. All the foregoing practices were ordered to be discontinued.

The complaint in the action against the Atlantic Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J., tube manufacturers, and Henry Braun, Charles Kleinbeck and Caesar Muzzi, its officers, was dismissed.

Cannot claim product will have any permanent effect on skin

Fink & Co., New York, N. Y., have been ordered by the FTC to discontinue representing that Muriel Joan Beautifier will bring about a beautiful complexion or have any other permanent effect on any skin condition.

Claim of antiseptic properties in hair preparation to be eliminated

The E. B. S. Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y., has stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission that it will cease representing by the use of the words "antiseptic" or "grower" in the brand name that its "Antiseptic Hair Grower" has antiseptic properties or will promote the growth of hair.

Cannot claim that hair milk is a natural product

The Hess Hair Milk Laboratories, St. Paul, Minn., has stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing through testimonials or otherwise that Hess Hair Milk is a natural treatment or a natural product.

New York City health officials embargo hair chemical

More than 630 bottles of a dangerous chemical used in a heatless permanent hair-waving process have been "embargoed" in New York, N. Y., by the city health department at the request of the federal Food and Drug Administration, which is organizing a search for the poison in many parts of the country.

Dr. William H. Best, acting health commissioner, said that twenty inspectors had sealed all containers of the preparation, which contains ammonium hydrogen sulfide, in the possession of two wholesale distributors here. They also have begun visits to 49 beauty shops.

Timely warning on ingredients of bleach creams by FDA

Bleach creams should not contain more than 5 per cent of ammoniated mercury or 0.2 per cent of bichloride of mercury, the FDA points out.

POWCO BRAND Neutral Soaps are "tops" in the trade because their chemical and physical characteristics are *dependably* uniform. Year after year, the volume of Powco soaps has grown as Dentifrice and Toilet Requisite manufacturers have switched to these American products. Today, this large quantity production makes it possible to offer air floated POWCO BRAND Neutral Soaps of the highest quality at an actual saving to you.

Our laboratory will gladly work with you in determining the Powco Soap with the chemical and physical characteristics required for *your* formula.

POWCO BRAND

Tested Quince Seed . Powdered Neutral Soap
Concentrated Shaving Cream Base

JOHN POWELL & CO.
116 East 32nd Street,
New York City.

ESSENTIAL OILS ◀DREYER▶ AROMATIC CHEMICALS

P.R.DREYER INC.

119 WEST 19TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.

SPRING IS HERE . . .

– – – and women everywhere will soon be wearing light floral perfumes. – – – Get in step with Dreyer's Springtime perfume odors.

GARDENIA #1765 . . . . . for extract
SWEET PEA #1752 A . . . . . for extract
APPLE BLOSSOM #3209 . . . for extract

$8.00 per pound

Write today for samples and also catalogue "B" Perfume Specialties.

FLOWER OILS • PERFUME SPECIALTIES

Certified Cosmetic Colors

— For —

Lipsticks • Face Powders
Rouges • Compacts
Lip Pomades • Nail Polishes

Also

Cosmetic Inorganic Pigments
Cosmetic Titanium Dioxide

"Our tests make them best"

Let our modern scientific laboratories assist in your color problems.

Samples cheerfully submitted.

Ansbacher-Siegle

CORPORATION

Manufacturers of Fine Chemical Pigment Colors

General Offices, Works, and Laboratories
ROSEBANK, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco, Richmond, Toronto, Can

May allocate aluminum to tube makers for medicaments

Aluminum may be allocated to manufacturers of collapsible tubes for use in making tubes for certain medicaments and drugs, according to reports from the priorities division of the Office of Production Management, despite the shortage of aluminum which is much used in airplane manufacture.

TNEC would check up on all trade associations

The Temporary National Economic Committee in its final report recommends to Congress laws compelling mandatory registration and periodic reporting by all trade associations. Other things recommended are the repeal of the Miller-Tydings Act, increasing appropriations of the Federal Trade Commission, expansion of the anti-trust policing of the Dept. of Justice, national charters for corporations and laws to prevent patents from being used to restrain trade. One of the best received suggestions was the appointment of a committee to work out means to eliminate interstate trade barriers.

Obituaries

Mrs. Francis E. Dodge

Mrs. Francis E. Dodge, mother of Francis T. Dodge, president of Dodge & Olcott Co., died March 19 at her home in New York, N. Y., at the age of 86. She was the widow of the late Francis E. Dodge, senior partner in the old firm of Dodge & Olcott.

Clifford E. Kinney

Clifford E. Kinney, sales supervisor in the metropolitan New York area for Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., died March 20 at his home in Flushing, N. Y. He was 40 years old.

Orvid S. Fowler

Orvid S. Fowler, who formerly was connected with the Price Flavoring Extract Co., Chicago, Ill., died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 16 at the age of 76.

Trade Jottings

Helena Rubinstein's new shade for lips and fingertips is Red Apple, the first make-up shade that this firm has introduced in more than a year. It comes in lipstick, rouge and nail groom.

Parfums Schiaparelli announce that their face powder shades have been restyled and now are blended to American complexions in six tones. Each powder shade carries lipstick, dry and cream rouge, in harmonizing hue, and the series is designed to achieve a naturalness in make-up. Two new lipstick shades, Vivacious and So Sweet, are included.

Jaquet, Inc., announces Castanet as its new make-up. Castanet is offered in face powder, eye shadow and lipstick. Seven make-up colors are offered.

Daggett & Ramsdell's cold cream soap is offered in a new package. Pink and blue are the colors used for the box which contains three cakes.

Lentheric's Confetti perfume is joined by a whole sequence of related items. Bath oil, bath salts, bath powder, soap, talcum powder, sachet, brilliantine, face powder and Confetti bouquet are offered.

Yardley & Co. has announced two new packages. One is a soap chest containing seven tablets—two bath, three hand and two guest size. The other item is a six-ounce size of Bond Street toilet water.

George W. Luft Co., manufacturers of Tangee cosmetics, is offering its products in a new dress. A pastel tangerine-red color base graduates through softer tints into a shell pink for the background of the name lettering.

Dorothy Gray's ensembled make-up package this year is called Portrait Make-Up Box. The contents include rouge instead of the nail polish of last year, in addition to the full-sized lipstick and a box of Portrait face powder. The box is offered in seven make-up colors.

Dura-Gloss nail polish will be promoted monthly during 1941 in 35 national publications with full-page color advertisements as well as some smaller advertisements. The new campaign is designed to make women conscious of how their hands look to others when in repose or engaged in every day tasks.

Elizabeth Arden sponsored Petal-Tone Complexions at the recent fashion showing by Lange, Inc., at the Hotel St. Regis, New York, N. Y. These are designed to achieve the "fresh-complexioned look" and are created by the blending of two powders. They are said to have been inspired by the hydrangea shades of the clothes shown.

Miners, Inc., have doubled their advertising appropriation for 1941 and are using both magazine and newspaper space. The promotion for their liquid make-up began in March.

Volupte's summer line of compacts was inspired by the current themes in clothes fashions. One is a romantic group, another follows the patriotic idea and the third is on the whimsical side and designed for use with tailored and sports clothes. In the romantic group are the snuff-box shaped compacts as well as the Fantasy numbers. Bull's Eye and Hit Parade designate those with the patriotic theme. The whimsical class are in white enamel decorated with fruits and vegetables.

Revlon Products Corp. announces three new shades, Cherry Coke, Hot Dog and Rosy Future, all of them available in nail enamel. Cherry Coke and Rosy Future also come in lipstick—two sizes—and Cheek Stick.

Suzy has introduced Ecarlate Red lipstick.

Lucien Lelong has redone its Tic Tac Toe set which is a trio of lipsticks in a red or navy blue case. The set contains the firm's new shade, Nicole Pink, also Nasturtium and Robin Hood Red.

Bourjois' Evening in Paris seasonal presentations have outer cartons which are covered with spring flowers against a white background, the name appearing on the blue ribbon effect.

D'Orsay has added Cherry Blossom perfume to the cologne in that odor introduced last year.

Jergens now offers their hand lotion in a bath size bottle which retails for $1.50. When empty and the label removed, the unusual shaped bottle may serve as an opaline lamp base.

Shulton's Friendship's Garden perfume served as the inspiration for a group of southern flowered clothes in the Half Pint fashion show sponsored March 27 by Oppenheim Collins, New York, N. Y. The store used customers as models.

Corday's current gift offering contains a Cordette plus two dram-sized flacons of Jet perfume.

Faberge's Aphrodisia perfume was promoted in connection with the mAD Arts Ball, the annual spring frolic staged by a group of New York advertising men. Each ticket to the ball, held April 5, was perfumed with Aphrodisia and the slogan for the party was "follow the scent to the mAD Arts Ball."

Luxor, Ltd., announces a new product, make-up foundation. It is available in three shades, blush rachel and sunglow, and comes in two sizes. The smaller size of the powder base, in plastic container, is placed on a card matching those which are used for the firm's rouge and lipstick.

Peggy Sage's new Spring Tonic shades of nail polish are Rhubarb, Fireweed and Ginger Tea.

Tombarel

AN AMERICAN PERFUME LABORATORY

with a background of over 100 years in the production and creation of perfume materials

Our laboratory, established in New York City several years ago, was originally designed to give a more prompt and personal service to TOMBAREL'S customers in this market.

Circumstances have made it particularly fortunate that this laboratory, fully equipped and working parallel to the TOMBAREL laboratories in Grasse, France, could immediately assume the responsibility for service to TOMBAREL'S American customers.

Because of current shortages of various materials, certain formula re-adjustments may become necessary. Our laboratories have been of valuable assistance in solving such problems for Tombarel customers.

We solicit your inquiries.

TOMBAREL PRODUCTS CORPORATION

L. J. Zollinger, President

9 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y.

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QUALITY
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WHITE OILS and PETROLATUMS

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PERSONAL INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO BUSY EXECUTIVES IN THE MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS IN THE TOILET GOODS INDUSTRY

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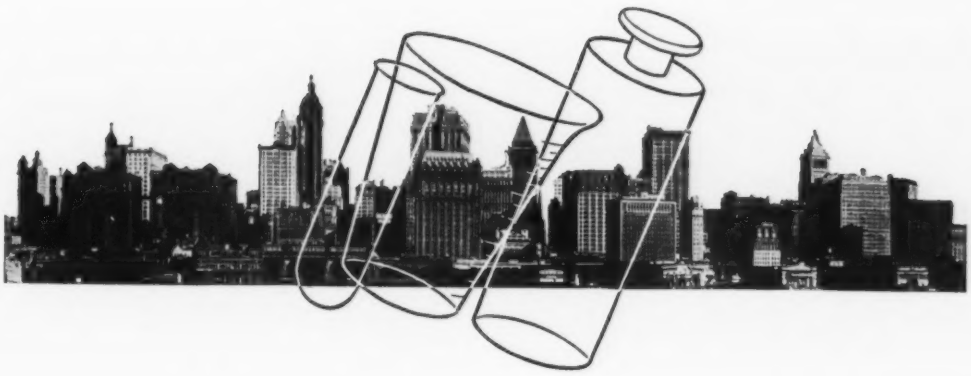


Raw Materials in Demand

ESSENTIAL oils, aromatic chemicals and several miscellaneous items used in the manufacture of perfumes, soaps and toilet preparations enjoyed a good demand over the past month. The upward trend that has featured the market for the past several months was extended with several articles reaching record high prices.

An increasingly important feature, especially with regard to essential oils and gums, was the continued lessening of the supply of steamers to take care of the world's need for suitable transportation of these products. Even more than during the first World War that angle has an important bearing on practically all international trading. With comparatively few exceptions, offers reaching here from foreign countries include the provision "subject to seller's ability to secure shipping space."

Tartaric Up Sharply

For the third time this year, tartaric acid was advanced sharply by manufacturers. The latest rise amounted to 6 cents a pound, thus making a total gain in prices of 17¼ cents since the beginning of the year. Demand for citric acid was brisk. Many consumers, refusing to pay the high prices for tartaric, have turned gradually to citric.

A shipment of floral oils arrived from France over the past month. Based on reports about the trade one or two other steamers may come through later on. The arrivals last month found stocks here so small that they were taken up immediately without having the slightest influence on the general tone of the market.

Those oils approaching depletion are a little nearer that state. Although natural bergamot oil has been gradually replaced in this market with synthetic materials, there are still a few who consider it necessary to use the Italian product in their formulas. They have been willing to pay fancy prices for it.

Spice Oils Advance

Because of developments in crude spices, several of the oils have registered further advances. Ginger, mace, nutmeg, and clove all displayed considerable strength with some houses being forced to limit offers.

Cargo space priorities on Far Eastern merchandise placed a number of oils in a stronger position. Tin and rubber were given preferential cargo space from The Netherlands East Indies for a month; thus for a time many houses refused to offer such articles as vetiver, patchouli, and citronella.

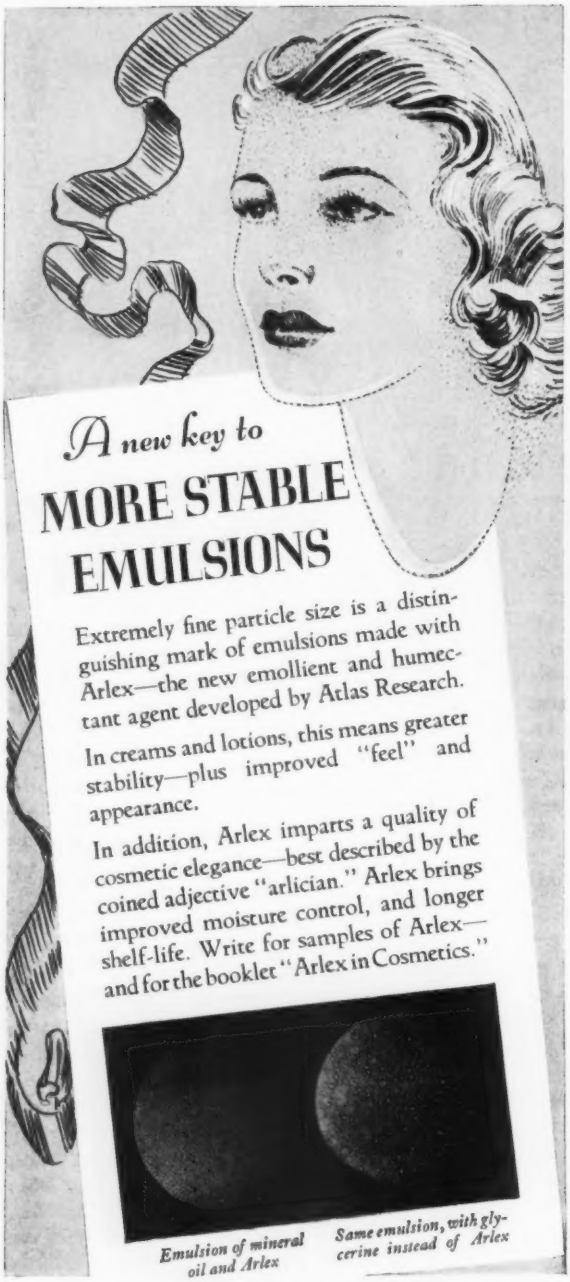
Russian Peppermint Causes Break

Arrival of 1,035 cases of peppermint oil from Russia resulted in a sharp break in the market here. Except for the report that some large consumers recently had acquired over a year's supply of oil, local dealers have been unable to account for the firm attitude of dealers in the country who continuously have been talking higher prices. The last crop of domestic oil was normal. Export demand which in normal times took a large percentage of the oil produced in the United States has been almost completely shut off by the war. Arrival of such a large quantity of Russian material may have a further effect on this market should stocks of American oil be as large as reports indicate. Among the various chemicals, phenyl acetaldehyde, hydroxy citronellol, ionone and methyl ionone displayed a stronger tone. The firmness in the ionones was attributed to recent sharp advances in the cost of lemongrass oil. Linalool and linalyl acetate also bear close watching because of the firm conditions surrounding bois de rose oil.

Shortage of Zinc Derivatives

Increased demands for zinc in the defense program have created a shortage of the metal for the manufacture of the various derivatives. Prices on both zinc stearate and zinc oxide are higher. New demands arising for zinc oxide have been difficult to fill, and resale lots have been commanding as much as 20 cents a pound. Zinc oxide is an important ingredient in the manufacture of cosmetics. Zinc stearate was advanced 3 cents a pound by manufacturers, and toward the close of the month it was difficult to locate offers in the open market at any figure.

Among the drugs and sundries, Sumatra benzoin turned decidedly firmer due to the uncertain conditions that prevailed concerning replacements. Acetone has been selling at fancy prices in the resale market. Manufacturers have had little or nothing to offer in the open market. Balsam copaiba remained steady throughout the period but Peru turned easier.



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MORE STABLE EMULSIONS

Extremely fine particle size is a distinguishing mark of emulsions made with Arlex—the new emollient and humectant agent developed by Atlas Research.

In creams and lotions, this means greater stability—plus improved "feel" and appearance.

In addition, Arlex imparts a quality of cosmetic elegance—best described by the coined adjective "arlician." Arlex brings improved moisture control, and longer shelf-life. Write for samples of Arlex—and for the booklet "Arlex in Cosmetics."

Emulsion of mineral oil and Arlex — *Same emulsion, with glycerine instead of Arlex*

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*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

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Industrial Chemicals Department

ATLAS

POWDER COMPANY

Wilmington, Delaware

Made from the world's finest crude beeswax.

Chemically tested for quality and purity.

Bleached by sun and air—nature's own method.

BEEHIVE BRAND Beeswax

And because of its superior quality you can use less and still get a finer finished product. Guaranteed pure...guaranteed always the same.

Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc.

Established 1855

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Spermaceti — Cerosine — Yellow Beeswax

Composition Waxes — Red Oil — Hydrine

Stearic Acid

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PURE — EXTRA

* **Water white and ideal for the perfumer**

Samples on request

SEELEY & COMPANY, Inc.

AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Van Brunt Division, 22 Albany St., New York, N.Y.

Founded 1854

FEZANDIE & SPERRLE, Inc.

205 Fulton Street, New York City

HIGHEST STANDARD

Colors and Dyes for Cosmetics, such as

LIPSTICKS	PERFUMES
ROUGES	LOTIONS
FACE POWDERS	SHAMPOOS
MASCARA	CREAMS
SOAPS	Etc.

*

Your inquiries are invited

PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(Quotations on these pages are those made by local dealers, but are subject to revision without notice)

ESSENTIAL OILS

Almond Bit, per lb.	$3.75@	$4.00
S. P. A.	3.85@	4.10
Sweet True	1.35@	1.40
Apricot Kernel	.55	Nom'l
Amber rectified	1.25@	1.35
Angelica root	125.00	Nom'l
Anise, U. S. P.	.90@	1.00
Aspic (spike) Span.	1.85@	2.50
Bay	1.25@	1.35
Bergamot	20.00	Nom'l
Artificial	3.25@	6.00
Birch, sweet	1.55@	2.75
Birchtar, crude	.48@	.50
Birchtar, rectified	1.25@	1.35
Bois de Rose	2.10@	2.50
Cade, U. S. P.	.50@	.55
Cajeput	.85	Nom'l
Calamus	10.00	Nom'l
Camphor "white"	.40@	.45
Cananga, Java native	5.00@	5.50
Rectified	6.00@	6.50
Caraway	8.25@	8.50
Cardamon, Ceylon	16.00@	20.00
Cassia rectified, U. S. P.	2.10@	2.30
Cedar leaf	1.05@	1.25
Cedar wood	.26@	.40
Celery	20.00@	25.00
Chamomile (oz.)	7.00@	8.50
Cinnamon	8.00@	16.25
Citronella, Ceylon	.45@	.47
Java	.40@	.44
Cloves, Zanzibar	1.20@	1.40
Copaiba	.55@	.70
Coriander	18.00@	22.00
Imitation	5.50@	6.75
Croton	3.00@	3.75
Cubebs	3.65@	4.00
Cumin	7.75@	8.25
Dillseed	5.50	Nom'l
Erigeron	2.20@	2.75
Eucalyptus	.67@	.81
Fennel, Sweet	2.25@	2.55
Geranium, Rose, Algerian	15.25@	18.00
Bourbon	15.00@	18.00
Turkish	3.25@	3.80
Ginger	5.25@	6.00
Guaiac (Wood)	3.75@	4.00
Hemlock	1.00@	1.25
Juniper Berries	9.50	Nom'l
Juniper Wood	.65@	.75
Laurel	5.00	Nom'l
Lavandin	4.50	Nom'l
Lavender, French	7.75	Nom'l
Lemon, Italian	5.50@	6.00
Calif.	3.25@	
Lemongrass	1.25@	1.50
Limes, distilled	5.25@	6.00
Express	9.00@	10.00
Linaloe	2.50@	3.00
Lovage	85.00@	95.00
Marjoram	6.00@	17.00
Neroli, Bigrade, P.	335.00@	360.00
Petale, extra	375.00@	400.00
Olibanum	5.25@	5.75
Opopanax	12.00	Nom'l
Orange, bitter	4.50@	4.80
Sweet, W. Indian	2.50@	2.80
Italian	8.00	Nom'l
Calif. exp.	2.25@	
Orris root, con. (oz.)	12.50	Nom'l
Orris root, abs. (oz.)	85.00	Nom'l
Orris liquid	25.00@	30.00
Pennyroyal Amer.	2.65@	3.00
European	2.75@	3.00
Peppermint, natural	3.40@	3.50
Redistilled	3.65@	3.85
Petitgrain	1.45@	2.00
Pimento	3.00@	4.75
Pinus Sylvestris	3.15@	3.85
Pumillonis	3.75@	4.00
Rose, Bulgaria (oz.)	16.00@	22.00
Rosemary, French	2.00	Nom'l
Spanish	.85@	1.00
Sage	4.00	Nom'l
Sage, Clary	45.00	Nom'l
Sandalwood, East India	5.50@	6.00
Australia	5.80@	6.00
Sassafras, natural	1.15@	1.30
Artificial	.75@	.80
Snake root	7.00@	7.50
Spearmint	2.75@	3.00
Thyme, red	1.50@	2.00
White	1.75@	2.25
Valerian	25.00	Nom'l
Vetivert, Bourbon	10.00	Nom'l
Java	6.50@	8.00
Wintergreen	3.70@	8.00
Wormseed	2.70@	3.00
Ylang Ylang, Manila	24.00	Nom'l
Bourbon	10.00	Nom'l

TERPENELESS OILS

Bay	2.25@	3.00
Bergamot	25.00	Nom'l
Clove	3.00@	4.75
Coriander	48.00@	50.00
Geranium	Nominal	
Grapefruit	60.00@	65.00
Sesauiterpeneless	85.00@	
Lemon	20.00@	25.00
Lime, ex.	68.00@	70.00
Orange, sweet	100.00@	120.00
Bitter	98.00@	115.00
Petitgrain	2.65@	3.75
Rosemary	6.00@	6.50
Sage, Clary	Nominal	
Vetivert, Java	35.00	Nom'l

DERIVATIVES AND CHEMICALS

Acetaldehyde 50%	1.50@	2.00
Acetophenone	1.75@	2.00
Alcohol C 8	8.50@	10.00
C 9	22.00@	35.00
C 10	12.00@	16.00
C 11	17.50@	19.00
C 12	7.45@	15.00
Aldehyde C 8	22.50@	28.00
C 9	23.00@	30.00
C 10	29.00@	35.00
C 11	21.25@	23.50
C 12	23.00@	28.00
C 14 (so-called)	10.00@	
C 16 (so-called)	8.25@	12.00
Amyl Acetate	.50@	.75
Amyl Butyrate	.90@	1.10
Amyl Cinnamate	4.50@	5.80
Amyl Cinnamate Aldehyde	2.00@	3.50
Amyl Formate	1.00@	1.75
Amyl Phenyl Acetate	3.00@	5.55
Amyl Salicylate	.75@	.90
Amyl Valerate	1.65@	2.00
Anethol	1.05@	1.30
Anisic Aldehyde	2.80@	3.20
Benzophenone	.90@	1.30
Benzyl Acetate	.85@	1.25
Benzyl Alcohol	.70@	1.00
Benzyl Benzoate	.85@	1.75
Benzyl Butyrate	4.00@	6.00
Benzyl Cinnamate	5.25@	6.50
Benzyl Formate	3.50@	3.60
Benzyl Iso-eugenol	11.00@	12.50
Benzylidenacetone	2.00@	3.10
Borneol	2.00	Nom'l
Bornyl Acetate	1.75	Nom'l
Bromstyrol	3.75@	4.25
Butyl Acetate	.08½@	14½
Butyl Propionate	2.00@	
Butyricaldehyde	12.00@	
Cinnamic Acid	3.75@	4.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	3 00@	3.85
Cinnamic Aldehyde	1.00@	1.25
Cinnamyl Acetate	7.50@	11.00
Cinnamyl Butyrate	12.00@	14.00
Cinnamyl Formate	13.00@	
Citral C. P.	2.00@	2.80
Citronellal	1.25@	1.65
Citronellol	1.90@	2.30
Citronellyl Acetate	4.25@	5.50
Coumarin	2.75@	3.00
Cuminic Adlehyde	27.00@	48.00
Diethylphthalate	.24@	.33
Dimethyl Anthranilate	5.75@	8.00
Ethyl Acetate	.25@	.50
Ethyl Anthranilate	5.75@	7.50
Ethyl Benzoate	.85@	1.25
Ethyl Butyrate	.80@	1.25
Ethyl Cinnamate	3.25@	3.80
Ethyl Formate	.75@	1.25
Ethyl Propionate	1.00@	2.10
Ethyl Salicylate	1.15@	2.50
Ethyl Vanillin	6.00@	6.50
Eucalyptol	.90@	.95
Eugenol	1.80@	2.10
Geraniol, dom.	1.15@	3.50
Geranyl Acetate	1.65@	2.25
Geranyl Butyrate	6.00@	8.00
Geranyl Formate	3.50@	6.00
Heliotropin, dom.	3.40@	3.75
Hydrotopic Aldehyde	25.00@	27.50
Hydroxycitronellal	2.25@	6.00
Indol, C. P. (oz.)	30.00@	33.00
Iso-borneol	2.00	Nom'l
Iso-butyl Acetate	2.00@	2.65
Iso-butyl Benzoate	1.85@	2.70
Iso-butyl Salicylate	2.75@	5.50
Iso-eugenol	2.65@	4.50
Iso-safrol	2.00@	
Linalool	3.10@	4.75
Linalyl Acetate 90%	3.50@	7.00
Linalyl Anthranilate	15.00@	
Linalyl Benzoate	10.50@	
Linalyl Formate	9.00@	12.00
Menthol. Japan	4.10@	4.25
Chinese	4.05@	4.20
Synthetic	4.00@	4.10
Methyl Acetophenone	1.60@	2.00
Methyl Anthranilate	2.20@	3.25
Methyl Benzoate	.75@	1.75
Methyl Cellulose, f.o.b. shipping point	Nominal	.60
Methyl Cinnamate	2.65@	3.00
Methyl Eugenol	3.50@	6.75
Methyl Heptenone	2.50@	4.50
Methyl Heptine Carbonate	35.00	Nom'l
Methyl Iso-eugenol	6.25@	11.50
Methyl Octine Carbonate	26.00@	32.00
Methyl Paracresol	2.25@	5.00
Methyl Phenylacetate	2.00@	3.50
Methyl Salicylate	.35@	.40
Musk Ambrette	3.60@	4.00
Ketone	3.75@	4.10
Xylene	1.10@	1.40
Nerolin (ethyl ester)	1.35@	1.80
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Grover Whalen succeeds B. E. Levy as chairman of Coty companies

Grover A. Whalen, new chairman of the board of Coty International Corp. and chairman of Coty, Inc., the American division of the corporation, succeeds Benjamin E. Levy who resigned January 1. Mr. Whalen has been a member of the board of directors of the company since 1936. He maintains an office in Coty headquarters, 423 West 55th St., and also in the Empire State Building, New York, N. Y., for other interests. His new position in the Coty organization places him at the head of all of its interests throughout the world, which include factories in England, France, Switzerland, Roumania, Monaco, Italy, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and the United States.

Mr. Whalen is well known as the former president of the New York World's Fair Corporation, as former police commissioner of New York and as official greeter to distinguished visitors for former Mayor Hylan. He also was identified prominently with large liquor interests prior to joining the group which planned the World's Fair.

The guiding spirit in the big organization has been Benjamin E. Levy who launched the Coty business here years ago as agent for the late Francois Joseph de Spoturno Coty. An enormous business was built up by Mr. Levy and, after the death of Coty, complete control of the whole organization came under his hands. Subsidiaries were added and the business thrived. He retired as president and became chairman of the board which position he relinquished last January.

Herman Brooks who was elected president of Coty, Inc., reported that sales and profits of the company in 1940 were greater than for any year since 1930. Profits were $1,013,973.08. Sales increased during the first quarter of this year.

How the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Institute aids its members

The Food, Drug and Cosmetic Institute held the second of a series of public meetings in the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., April 8. Dr. Otto Eisenschiml spoke on the drama of Lincoln's assassination. The idea in a lecture of this type was to stimulate cultural and educational interests of the members and to stress the fact that the Institute is not just another trade association.

At the meeting Albert I. Legan, counsel and executive secretary, explained the basic purposes of the Institute which he compared to a hospital clinic. The Institute, he pointed out, has its own corps of specialists who approach the problems of chemistry, physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology and toxicology as applied to the manufacture of food, drug and cosmetic products. He also explained how the Institute's specialists aid the members by periodical inspection of plants, standardization of raw materials, checking of finished products, counsel on labeling and advertising requirements and direct experiments to test the validity of advertising claims. The Institute is a non-profit enterprise with offices in Chicago.

To cease claiming any marvelous qualities for hair destroyer

Statements that cause the impression that a hair destroyer possesses any marvelous qualities or that its development is the result of seven years' work, experimentation or research greater than that actually used in its development will be omitted in future by Frolich Laboratories Co., Chicago, Ill., as a result of a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission.

The annual meeting of the Toilet Goods Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 9, 10 and 11. Are you going?

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

WANTED: 2—Dry Powder Mixers; 2—Pony Mixers; 2—Tablet Machines; 1—Filter; 3—Kettles; 2—Filling Machines. No dealers. Write Box 2353, The American Perfumer.

HELP WANTED

CHEMIST WANTED—Well established manufacturing company for organic chemicals, particularly aromatics, wishes to engage a chemist thoroughly trained in organic chemistry, preferably with experience and ability in the manufacture and blending of perfumery aromatics. Write full particulars regarding training and experience. Write Box 2383, The American Perfumer.

WANTED: A young man or woman, vicinity Hartford, Connecticut; familiar with preparation of perfume soap samples and competent to carry on experimental work. State weekly wage expected and give clear record of experience. Write Box 2381, The American Perfumer.

MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE wanted with proven contacts in cosmetic and drug industries, who is in a position to represent and develop beeswax line for an old established house. Splendid connection for energetic and constructive man. Character references and proof of ability necessary. Write Box 2385, The American Perfumer.

A NATIONALLY KNOWN ESSENTIAL OIL and cosmetic raw material house has some choice territory available for experienced salesmen. Must have ability to sell full line of perfume compounds. Write Box 2382, The American Perfumer.

SITUATION WANTED

COSMETICIAN AND PERFUME CHEMIST of exceptional creative ability and fine scientific background, graduated abroad in Pharmacy and Chemistry, in present position for 14 years. Comprehensive knowledge of essential oils and aromatic chemicals, experienced in perfume blending and duplication of odors as well as in the manufacture of finest quality facial, scalp and hair preparations for consumers as well as for Beauty Salon services. Desires connection with reputable firm. Write Box 2377, The American Perfumer.

CHEMIST-PERFUMER COSMETICIAN—Creator of his own formulas. An essential oil house or a perfume manufacturer will gain independence from foreign sources of natural raw materials closed at present. Very able, honorable, employed at present, desires opportunity of real future. Write Box 2378, The American Perfumer.

COSMETIC CHEMIST, Ph.D., experienced specialist for the production of modern cosmetics and perfumes, excellent background. Write Box 2384, The American Perfumer.

CONSOLIDATED OFFERS:

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2—Pneumatic Scale 6-head Cappers, with automatic Cap Feeders.
2—Karl Kiefer Visco Filling Machines.
1—World and 1—Ermold semi-automatic Labeling Machines.
1—Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Jacketed Kettle, with Stainless Steel agitator, motor driven.
1—Cherry-Burrell No. 500 Viscolizer.
1—75 gal. Pfaudler Glass Lined Mixer, stainless steel Whipper type agitator, motor driven.
1—U. S. Bottlers Combination No. 4 Filter, Filler, Pump and Motor.
6—Single Punch and Rotary Tablet Machines: 2—Colton Rotary No. 2, 5/8"; 1—Stokes Rotary RD No. 1, 1"; 1—Stokes Single Punch, 3/4"; 1—Stokes H, Single Punch, 2"; 1—Stokes T, Single Punch, 2".
1—Colton #14 Auto. Tube Filler, Closer, Clipper.
1—Stokes #15 Powder Filler, auger type.
5—Dry Powder Mixers from 50 to 2000 lbs.
1—Stokes gear type Tube Filling Machine.
29—Aluminum, Copper, Glass Lined, Jacketed and agitated Kettles.

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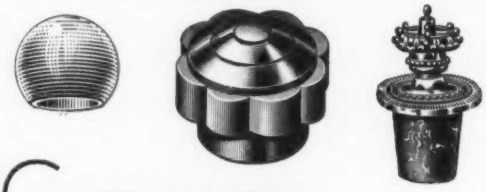

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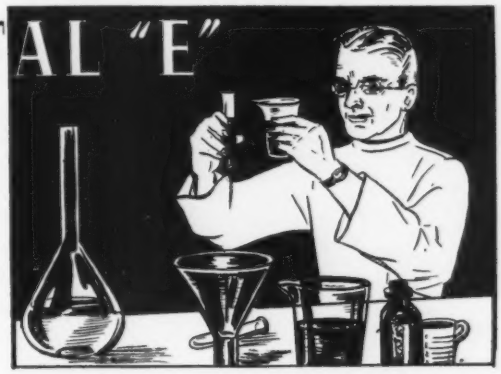

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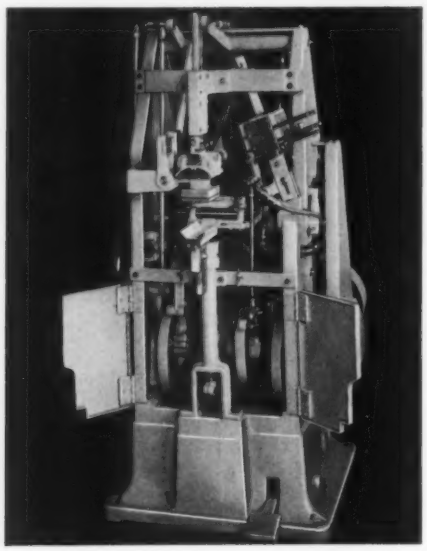

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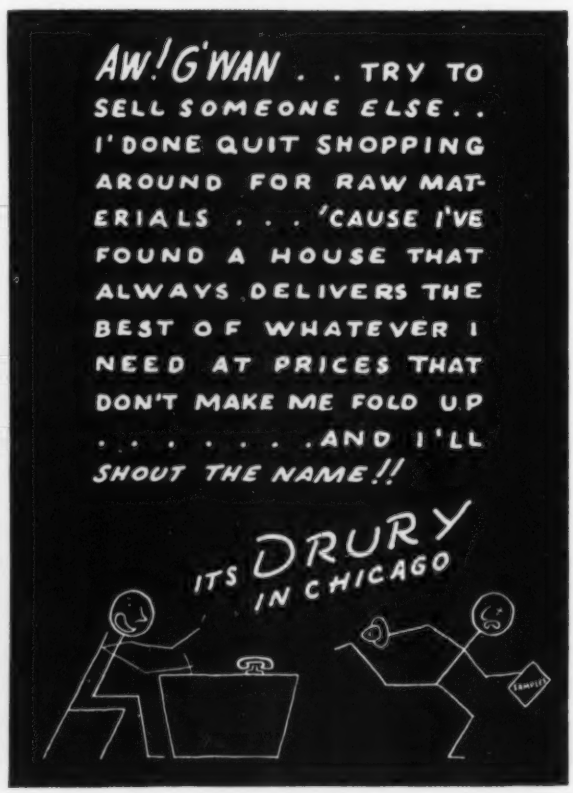
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ITS DRURY IN CHICAGO

TECHNICAL ABSTRACT SECTION

APRIL 1941

The brief abstracts listed in this section provide you with a convenient key to the current scientific literature of the world on perfumes, cosmetics, toilet preparations, soaps, etc.

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C—Essential Oils
D—Cosmetics General
E—Deodorants
F—Depilatories
G—Creams General
H—Emulsion
I—Face and Other Powders
J—Make-up
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P—Sun Tan Preparations
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T—Skin Absorption
U—Dermatitis
V—Manicure Preparations
W—Wetting and Foaming Agents
X—Permanent Waving Preparations
Y—Flavors
Z—Organic Chemistry

Compiled by Maison G. deNavarre, Technical Editor of The American Perfumer * * *

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

A Analysis

Acetone, Determination of, Melvin W. Green, *J. Am. Phar. Assoc.* **29**, *33, 1940.* The three methods of determining acetone that are found in common use have been compared. Details of experiments are discussed. The iodoform method was found to give the most uniform results but was subject to certain side reactions giving high results.

Detection of Mineral Oil in Crude and Refined Pressed Olive Oil, S. Anselmi, *Rend. ist. sanita publica* **2**, *979-83, 1939.* (See item under Section R.)

Determination of Benzoic Acid, R. W. Sutton and O. Hitchen, *Analyst,* **65**, *502, 1940.* Differences in the results obtained in determining the benzoic acid content of cordials by the Monier-Williams method were found to result from different temperatures used in the ovens for the sublimation of the benzoic acid. Unless the oven used for sublimation is arranged to agree in all respects with the one described by M.-W., either a higher temperature or a longer time may be required for the recovery of all the benzoic acid. (Through *C.A.* **34.**)

Determining Perfume in Cosmetics, L. Storz, *Fette u. Seifen,* **46**, *685-6, 1939.* The aromatic principal is separated by steam distillation. The distillate is treated with ammonium sulfate to obtain a more quantitative separation of the perfume.

Hydrogen Peroxide, Evaluation of, S. M. Tritton, *Analyst,* **64**, *469, 1939.* A comparison of results obtained by using N/10 solutions of potassium permanganate (A), sodium thiosulfate (B) after evolution of iodine from acid potassium iodide, and titanous chloride (C) on solutions of hydrogen peroxide which had been stabilized with various organic and inorganic stabilizers indicated that A and B gave identical results on the same solutions but that C gave low results on all stabilized solutions. Experiments showing the action of a catalase solution, prepared from liver, on the solutions of hydrogen peroxide indicated that solutions stabilized with sulfuric acid were decomposed very slowly by catalase solutions. Sulfuric acid appeared to be the inhibitor, since hydrogen peroxide solutions, neutralized previously, were quickly decomposed by fresh catalase solutions. If the acid hydrogen peroxide solutions were mixed with the catalase solution and subsequently neutralized no decomposition occurred. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

Methanol in Hamamelis Water, Test for, *Rept. Amer. Pharm. Assoc. Lab., Bull. Natl. Formulary Committee,* **8**, *61-2, 1939.* No substances are present to interfere with the Schiff test. The following directions are recommended: "Two cc. of the water diluted to 6 cc. with distilled water meet the requirements of the test for methanol as given under Spiritus Frumenti, U.S.P. XI, page 355, starting with the words in the first line: 'Place 5 cc.'" (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

Milled Soap Chlorides, anon., *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record,* **31**, *106, 1940.* (See item under Section L.)

New Method for the Analysis of Pure Glycerol, B. Ravich, M. M. Popov and E. S. Klynchevich. *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* **12**, *1571-4 (in French, 1574), 1939.* The sample is heated in a bomb with O_2 and the heat of combustion is determined. By means of the Mendeleev equation and known heats of combustion, it is possible to estimate the purity of the glycerol. (Through *C.A.* **34.**)

Ointment of Zinc Stearate, Assay Method, Wm. B. Baker and D. I. Kutzly, *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.,* **29**, *397, 1940.* The ointment is ignited and the residue of zinc oxide is titrated. Not less than 4.2 per cent and not more than 5.8 per cent of zinc oxide is present in the official ointment.

Olive Oil, Analysis of, G. B. Martinenghi, *Fette u. Seifen* **46**, *333-337, 1939.* Physical and chemical characteristics of refined and solvent extracted olive oils are reviewed on the basis of detecting adulteration. The cloud point of the refined oil is 30° and of the solvent extracted oil 40-45° for the unsaponifiable matter of the oils. Methods of determination are given in detail. Various data for mixture of the two types of oils are included. The Fachini Dorta modification of Morawski's color test for rosin may be used to detect the presence of solvent extracted oil. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

p-Phenylenediamine, Hydrochloride of, as Reagent for Oxidizing Agents, Edgard Abrantes, Oswaldo Costa and Militino Rosa, *Rev. soc. brasil. quim.* **6**, *153, 1937.* Experiments on various oxidizing agents with aqueous solution of p-phenylenediamine hydrochloride in sulfuric medium which proved to be a sensitive indicator. Tests were made with solutions of chlorates, nitrates and nitrites, manganates, chromates, H_2O_2, chlorine, bromine and iodine waters. It gave the sharpest reactions with alkaline chlorates. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

B Perfumes

Aging Alcoholic Liquors, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,196,193.* Alcoholic liquors or alcohols containing beverages are subjected to the action of supersonic waves produced by compression. A special vibrator to be used with or without charcoal or charred sticks suitable for placing inside the barrel is described.

Cosmetic Pot-Pourri, F. H. Sedgwick, *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.,* **13**, *544. 1940.* (See item under Section D.)

Determining Perfume in Cosmetics, L. Storz, *Fette u. Seifen* **46**, *685-6, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

Glycol Esters, *German Pat. No. 646,482* (*French Pat. No. 808,897*). Semiesters of 1,3-glycols may be prepared from aliphatic aldehydes, substituted with an alkyl group in the *a*-position to the CHO group, by treating the aldehydes with a solid caustic alkali at a raised temperature in the presence of a solvent. As an example, the isoheptylic ester of 2,4,6-trimethyl-2-isobutylheptane-1,3,-diol is described. (Through *C.A.* **31.**)

Musk Perfume Materials, M. Stoll, *Fette u. Seifen,* **46**, *136-39, 1939.* A lecture. The chemical constitution and synthesis of civetone muscone, ambrettolide and related ring compounds (synthetic lactones, ketones,

etc.) are reviewed, and the relation of the musky odor to constitution in such compounds is expounded.

New Perfume Compounds, *French Pat. No. 850,180.* Use of compounds of the type of 1-oxy-4-heptyl cyclohexane is described.

Perfuming Soaps, Anon., *Perf. & Essential Oil Record,* **31**, *326, 1940;* through *Drug & Cosm. Ind.,* **48**, *No. 2, 216, 1941.* (See item under Section L.)

Phenyl Cinnamate, E. B. Womack and J. McWhirter, *Org. Syntheses* **20**, *77, 1940.* Cinnamic acid and $SOCl_2$ give the chloride which when heated with phenol for about one hour produces 63,75 per cent of phenyl cinnamate. (Through *C.A.* **34.**)

Popular Fantasy Perfumes, F. H. Sedgewick, *Soap, Perf. & Cosm. Through Drug & Cosm. Ind.* **47**, *328, 1940.* A review of modernization of certain older classic perfumes in which synthetics and absolutes replace certain floral infusions and natural oils.

Propenyl Benzene Derivatives, *British Pat. No. 525,705.* (See item under Section Z.)

Rarer Essential Oils, H. M. Dumont, *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.,* **13**, *780, 1940.* (See item under Section C.)

The Rarer Essential Oils and Their Application in Perfumery, H. M. Dumont, *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.,* **13**, *860, 1940.* (See item under Section C.)

Toilet Products for Export, H. S. Redgrove, *Mfg. Chemist,* **11**, *163, 1940.* (See item under Section D.)

C Essential Oils

Citrus Essential Oils, Purifying, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,158,670.* Solvent is used to extract citrus oils from a slurry of ground citrus peel in water. The mixture is allowed to separate under pressure, the layers separated, the essential oil containing solvent is chilled to remove resinous material and the solvent then is evaporated.

Eye Cosmetics, H. Janistyn, *Seifens. Ztg.,* **66**, *728, 1939.* Sixteen formulas for various kinds of preparations. Honey cream is made from 6.5 diethylene glycol myristate, 18 lanolin, 41 absorption base, 14 cucumber seed oil, 2 cetyl alcohol, 2 myristyl alcohol, 3 honey 13.5 water or rose water. A special nourishing cream contains 7.5 cetyl stearate, 7.5 cetyl alcohol, 5 glycerin, 10 absorption base, 9.7 white vaseline, 0.5 vitamin F, 15 lauryl sulfonate (13 per cent), water 54.5 per cent, respectively. A liquid cold cream consists of 29 mineral oil, 6 isopropanolamine oleate, 64.5 distilled water and 0.5 perfume.

Filter Efficiency, Increasing, H. Nix, *Textile World,* **90**, *No. 8, 62, 1940.* Principal factors affecting efficiency of water filters and means of dealing with the problem as it relates to textiles.

Mint, Occupational Dermatitis Due to, W. M. Sams, *Arch. Dermatol. Syphilol.,* **41**, *503-505, 1940.* (See item under Section U.)

Nhamuhy, Essential Oil of, A. Machado, *Rev. soc. brazil. quim.,* **8**, *7-10, 1939.* Nhamuhy oil, density at 20° 0.901, acid value 0.9, flash point 38.5°, contains a-pinene 32.2, B-pinene 48.2, limonene 2.5, terpinolene 7.4 and a-terpineol 2.5 per cent. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

Ocimum Canum, Sims, Essential Oil of, J. N. Tayal and S. Dutt, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. India,* **8**, *120-125, 1938.* Steam distillation of the whole plant gave 0.7 per cent of oil having an intense odor of lemon with trace of lavender. It was soluble in 70 per cent ethyl alcohol and contained linalool 10.9, esters 4.8, geraniol and citronellol 7.3, methylheptenone 2.4, citral 60 and citronellal 7.3 per cent. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

Oil of New Guinea Cinnamon, Anon., *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.,* **13**, *838, 1940.* Vapor distillation of the bark of cinnamomum culilawan contains from 73-95 per cent eugenol and may be used in carnation compositions. The physical constants are given.

Oils of Matricaria Chamomilla L. and M. Discoidea L., Comparative Pharmacological Tests of, R. Jaretzky and F. Neuwald, *Arch. Pharm.,* **277**, *50-53, 1939.* Genuine oil of *Matricaria chamomilla* L. inhibits inflammation, but oil of *M. discoidea* L. does not. Although discoidea is said to have valuable carminative, antispasmodic and anthelmintic properties, it cannot displace genuine chamomilla in all cases, inasmuch as it is lacking in the most essential and most effective component of the genuine chamomilla—the inflammation-inhibiting principle of the ethereal oil. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

Rarer Essential Oils, H. M. Dumont, *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.,* **13**, *780, 1940.* Part three of a short series. Devadari Wood oil, Dolichos Lablab oil, Carline oil, Eucalyptus Citriadora oil, Oil of Fagara, Lemoirei are described as to their application in perfumery, together with notes on their physical and chemical constants.

The Rarer Essential Oils and Their Application in Perfumery, H. M. Dumont, *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.,* **13**, *860, 1940.* This is part four of a short series. Oils mentioned are Zdravetz oil, Galvanum oil, Iva oil, Jacareuba Wood oil, Jatropha oil, oil of the leaves of Languas Mallaccensis, oil of Lavandula Dentata. They are described as to their application in perfumery. Physical constants of some of the oils are included.

Verbena Oil, Anon., *Perfumer. Essent. Oil Record,* **30**, *14, 1939.* The whole plant, distilled in steam with cohobation, gives the essential oil in a low and a very variable yield, from 0.1 per cent to, rarely 0.7 per cent. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

D Cosmetics General

Approach to Cosmetology, R. Gattefosse, *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.,* **13**, *854, 1940.* A continuation of earlier arguments relative to the physical, chemical properties of cosmetics. Skin is likened to a protein gel. A case is cited in which creams of various pH were applied to frozen parts of the human body.

Cholesterol, New Monograph for, Frederick Grill, *Bull. Natl. Formulary Committee,* **8**, *48-50, 1939.* Heat and light were found to affect materially the color and odor of the compound. It is apparent that the product should be packaged in amber con-

tainers and stored at room temperature or in a cool place. It was reported to be soluble in acetone, sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, freely soluble in hot alcohol and chloroform (brown color), ether, soluble in ethyl acetate, hot liquid petrolatum, slightly soluble in water. Melting point range for 5 samples was found to be 137-150°C. In general, the loss of weight on drying and the residue upon ashing is negligible. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

Cosmetic Manual, *Astringent Lotions,* J. Kalish, *Drug & Cosm. Ind.* **47,** *31, 1940.* Thirty-eight formulas for astringent lotions as selected from cosmetic literature. Cooling combined with chemical astringent action produce the illusion of stretching out wrinkles. One formula contains zinc sulfocarbolate 1 part, alum 4 parts, glycerine 2 parts, alcohol 16 parts and water 77 parts. Another contains zinc sulfocarbolate 2 parts and witch hazel 98 parts.

Cosmetic Pot-Pourri, F. H. Sedgwick, *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.,* **13,** *544. 1940.* Part one of a series in which acne lotion, solid perfumes, powder base and color dispersions are discussed. A formula for a solid perfume consists of alcohol 1 liter, stearic acid 90 grams, 10 per cent caustic soda 110 cc., water 100 cc., glycerine 120 cc., menthol 120 grams, perfume compound 15 grams, phenol phthalein and salicylic acid q.s. Heat the alcohol to 70° and add the stearic acid and glycerine. When all dissolved, add a few drop of phenol phthalein test solution and pour in the caustic, stopping when the reddish violet color disappears. While stirring, add salicylic acid and then work in the perfume and menthol.

Cosmetics, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,192,907.* Use of a lyophilic high molecular weight aliphatic acid ester of aliphatic polyhydroxyl compounds with aliphatic polycarboxylic acid such as ethanolamine salt of monotartaric acid ester of monolaurin.

Elkonite, a Colloidal Clay, M. L. Tainter, G. Kulchar and A. B. Stockton, *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.* **29,** *306, 1940.* Elkonite is a natural clay found in Nevada with the following composition: moisture 12.83%, silica 52.7%, ferric oxide 1.96%, aluminum oxide 17.44%, calcium oxide 0.91%, magnesium oxide 3.63%, bismuth 0.11%, arsenic a trace, ignition loss 10.20% and lead-mercury-barium - fluorine - selenium - vanadium none. When 15% of the clay is mixed with water a gel forms indicating promise as an ointment base. It has also been tested for its adsorptive powers. Animal tests indicate no demonstrable effect on rate of growth of rats but resulted in greater food intake by rats so treated.

Foam Bath, anon., *Drug & Cosm. Ind.* **47,** *99, 1940.* Foam of foam baths suffers immediately upon addition of soap to the same by destroying the foam.

Glycerine Substitute, *German Pat. No. 684,233.* Alkali lactate solutions mixed with urea result in glycerine substitutes. (Through *Soap.*)

Hand Lotion, Anon., *Drug & Cosm. Ind.,* **47,** *339, 1940.* Try this: stearic acid 3.15, glycerine 5, triethanolamine 1, almond oil 5, alcohol 5, gum-tragacanth 1.5, formaldehyde 0.15, perfume 0.25 and water 78.95 parts. Melt fats. Heat glycerine with triethanolamine and half of water. Stir in melted fats. Make mucilage of tragacanth with the alcohol and remaining water. Pour this mucilage into the basic emulsion, perfume and add formaldehyde.

Medicinal Foam Baths, *German Pat. No. 645,641.* The above are prepared from perforated tablet made by fusing and molding a mixture of acid salt and a substance giving off CO_2. Examples mention a mixture of glauber's salt and $NaHCO_3$; and a mixture of glauber's salt, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ and tartaric acid. (Through *C.A.* **31.**)

Methanol in Hamamelis Water, Test for, *Rept. Amer. Pharm Assoc. Lab., Bull. Natl. Formulary Committee,* **8,** *61-2, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

New Products, Anon., *Drug & Cosm. Ind.,* **48,** *No. 1, 29, 1941.* Possible cosmetic ingredients recently made available are briefly discussed. Among them are amino glycol, mannitan mono-laurate, mannitan monostearate, monethanolamine sulfite, diethylaminoethanol, butylphenylacetone oxalate, sorbitol oleate and a diphenylmethane derivative used as a bactericide.

Physical and Chemical Properties of Beeswax, C. S. Bisson, G. H. Vansell and W. B. Dye, *U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull.* **716,** *24 pp., 1940.* (See item under Section R.)

Propylene Glycol and Other Glycols, *Voluntary running activity of rats fed on,* W Van Winkle, Jr., N. K. Kennedy, *J. Pharmacol.* **69,** *140, 1940.* Propylene glycol when fed at ¼ of the carbohydrate of the diet, increased the voluntary running activity. Ethylene, diethylene and dipropylene glycols in equal amounts depressed activity. Ethylene glycol was most toxic. (Through *C.A.* **34.**)

Toilet Products for Export, H. S. Redgrove, *Mfg. Chemist,* **11,** *163, 1940.* Recommendations and suggestions for developing products for export purposes. Perfume concentrates diluted with benzyl alcohol and diethyl phthalate with stress on the first mentioned, are made. Neat perfume formulas for the African trade are given. One lilac compound consists of artificial lilac 100, terpineol 200 and benzyl benzoate 200 parts; a fern odor consists of artificial fern 100, oak moss 5, terpineol 300 and benzyl benzoate 200.

Water-Soap Systems, Increasing the Solubility of Oils in, H. N. Holmes, *J. Phys. Chem.,* **43,** *495-498, 1939.* The presence of pine oil greatly increase the solubility of kerosene and benzene in aqueous sodium oleate (A). Optimum proportions for producing transparent stable solutions are 1, 4, 4, 4, and 1, 2, 2, 2,, parts by weight of A, water, oxidized pine oil and kerosene, respectively, and 1, 8, 8, 2, parts of A, water, pine oil and benzene, respectively. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

E Deodorants

Anti-Perspirant Soap, *French Pat. No. 841,802.* To 100 parts of soap are added 3-5 parts chromic anhydride, 1-2 parts mexamethylene tetramine and 1 part aluminum acetate. (Through *Soap.*)

Compositions Suitable for Control of Perspiration, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,087,-*

161. An astringent salt such as $AlCl_3$ or $ZnCl_2$ is used together with an Al or Zn soap, a wax such as candelilla wax and alcohol. *U. S. Pat. No. 2,087,162* relates to the use of higher fatty acids and their Et, Pr or Bu esters for inhibiting granulation of wax is generally similar compositions. (Through *C.A.* **31.**)

Deodorant, *Japanese Pat. No. 128,-990.* Powders of $C_{10}H_8$, p-$C_6H_4Cl_2$, CaO and one-half of total amount of charcoal are mixed. (Through *C.A.* **34.**)

F Depilatories

Depilatory, *French Pat. No. 844,-529.* The following composition is an example: 50 grams strontium hydroxide, 15 grams lime, 11 grams methyl cellulose, 15 grams mercaptan-acetic acid, 102 grams clay and 300 grams water.

Rosin Depilatory, Anon., *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, **47**, *No. 6, 714, 1940.* Chilson's formula consists of 52 parts rosin, 25 parts yellow beeswax, 17 parts paraffin, 5 parts petrolatum and one part of perfume. Glycerine or mineral oil is recommended for lubricating the pans to aid in releasing the molded cakes.

Superfluous Hair, Dorff, *Ann. Intern. Med.* **13**, *2112, Through Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, **47**, *203, 1940.* Treatment of a number of cases with innuctions of theelin and in some cases the gonadotropic factor of anterior pituitary while in others with emmenin produced falling of hirsutic or superfluous hair. The effect was short lived, growth recurring in from several weeks to several months.

G Creams General

Cold Cream Formula, anon., *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, **47**, *98, 1940.* A standard cream may be made from beeswax 10, petrolatum 5, paraffin 6, mineral oil 38, borax 0.5, water 40.5 parts each. One-half per cent of perfume is sufficient.

Cosmetic Mixtures, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,165,857.* Glycerine or glycol may be mixed with higher aliphatic alcohol such as cetyl alcohol along with a soap substitute such as a salt of the sulfate of higher fatty alcohol. The mixture produced is a solid and may be used in cosmetics.

Skin Creams of the Water-in-Oil Type, H. S. Redgrove, *Pharm. J.*, **144**, *20, 1940.* The usefulness of lanolin petrolatum mixtures as emulsifying agents is reviewed. In some cases the use of oxycholesterol to the extent of 0.7 per cent in a suitable fat mixture, consisting of petrolatum and animal and vegetable oils, may absorb up to 30 per cent of water. Rose water occasionally disturbs the stability of emulsified creams, and that phenomenon requires further investigation.

H Emulsions

Emulsification Technique, W. Meyer, *Farben-Chem.*, **5**, *157-161, 1939.* The preparation of technical emulsions, factors which cover their stability and various types of emulsifying agents are discussed. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

Emulsifiers, J. Hubscher, *Seifens. Ztg.* **67**, *206, 216, 226, 1940.* Composition, method of recovering and refining lanolin. Usefulness of sterols in making emulsions. Other emulsifiers based on soap are described.

Emulsifier, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,203,642.* Water soluble salts of sulfation products of esters of naphthenic acid and unsaturated compounds are used as dispersing, emulsifying and wetting agents.

Emulsifiers, Limits of Concentration of, for the Preparation of Stable Emulsions, N. I. Kozin, *Voprosy Pitaniya,* **7**, *No. 3, 18-34, 1938 (in German, 35).* The minimum concentrations of the oil-in-water emulsifiers —dry egg white, alkali-treated casein, acid-treated casein, dry egg yolk and gelatin—are 0.5, 0.3, 0.7, 6.0 and 1 per cent respectively. The optimum concentrations giving emulsions with a minimum of separation of water and oil after centrifuging for the same compounds are 4, 1, 3.5, 10 and 25 per cent. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

Emulsions, F. Schollick, *Oil and Colour Trades J.*, **95**, *647, 649-651, 1939.* A discussion of types of emulsions and of emulsifying agents. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

Emulsions and Emulsifiers, Examination and Evaluation of, *Fette u. Seifen,* **46**, *142-144, 1939.* An examination and evaluation of various emulsions and emulsifiers. Earlier work of the author and collaborators are reviewed in a discussion of emulsions of cod liver oil and emulsifiers such as Paalsgaard and tragacanth are mentioned.

Emulsions, Therapeutic and Cosmetic, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,164,723.* Fatty alcohol, such as cetyl or stearyl alcohols, is mixed with a resin alcohol and water to produce homogenous compatible mass for use as a cosmetic or ointment base.

Skin Creams of the Water-in-Oil Type, H. S. Redgrove, *Pharm. J.*, **144**, *20, 1940.* (See item under Section G.)

Stable Emulsions, *British Pat. No. 518,641.* Stable emulsions are made with ethylated or methylated cellulose and a vegetable or animal lecithin. The resulting emulsions require no preservative, hence have better flavor.

I Face and Other Powders

Mixing Cosmetic Powders with Air Currents, *U. S. Pats. Nos. 2,193,001-2-3-4-5.* Structural mechanical and operative details are given.

Powders, Mixing of, H. Lepke and Horst Halfter, *Deut. Apoth. Ztg.*, **54**, *256-258, 1939.* The work of Gronberg and Buchi is reviewed. Thirteen experiments are carried out on a mixture of potassium bicarbonate 1 part, saccharum album 4; potassium bicarbonate 1, saccharum lactus 4; and potassium bicarbonate 1 part and saccharum lactis 24. The experiments showed that the thoroughness of mixing of the powders is dependent on (1) the time of trituration, (2) the return of the powders clinging to the walls of the mortar by scraping the walls several times during the process, and (3) the degree of fineness of the components at the beginning of the mixing. The time, which is necessary for the proper dis-

tribution of the powders, depends also on (1) the amount of powders to be mixed, (2) the physical condition of the powder, (3) the size of the mortar used, (4) the ratio of the diameter of the pestle to that of the mortar, and (5) the humidity of the air. In practice, the following methods are used to distribute powders: (1) division by measurement with the eye, (2) division with a powder shears, (3) division with a powder stopper, and (4) division by weighing. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

Wear and Size Distribution of Grinding Balls, F. C. Bond, *Am. Inst. Mining Met. Engrs. Tech. Pub., No. 1191, 12 pp, 1940.* Metal is worn from larger balls faster than from small ones in a mixed charge of the two. Difference between size of particle and ball size most efficient to break it up is described. Contact areas are calculated and shown for particles up to 200 mesh. (Through *C.A.* **34,** *No. 16.*)

J Make-Up

Leg Make-Up, Anon., *Mfg. Perfumer,* **11,** *No. 12, 308, 1940.* A powder cream by Redgrove is a useful basis for experiment: Stearyl alcohol, 100 grams; Lanette wax SX 20 grams; liquid paraffin, B.P., s.g.o.89 150 ml.; water, distilled 500 ml.; powdered mixture, 50 grams; water, distilled 180 ml.; preservative perfume, q.s. Another formula devised by Cerebelaud consists of: Diglycol stearate 10 grams, titanium dioxide 3 grams, colloidal kaolin 5 grams, water, about 200 grams.

Make-Up Specialties, J. M. Vallance, *Mfg. Chemist,* **11,** *168, 1940.* A review of different types of liquid cosmetics such as liquid powder, rouge and lipstick, mascara and others. Liquid mascara consists of Tr. benzoin 20, ester gum 2, castor oil 1, lampblack 14 and alcohol 23 parts each.

K Shampoo

Shampoo Compositions, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,166,127.* When 5 per cent or more of lauryl monoethanolamine sulfoacetate is dissolved in water containing monoethanolamine sulfate, as a thickening agent, the resulting product is a viscous soapless hair shampoo.

Solid Shampoo Soap, anon., *Drug & Cosm. Ind.,* **46,** *627, 1940.* A translucent jelly-like mass suitable for dissolving in water for the purpose of producing shampoo may be made from 40 parts coconut oil, 12 parts potassium hydroxide dissolved in 48 parts water. Heat and stir until saponification is complete.

L Soaps

Determination of Some Physical and Chemical Constants of Certain Detergents, B. L. Holiday, A. E. Kelly and L. W. Rising, *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.,* **29,** *367, 1940.* Ten varieties of toilet soaps sold widely in drug stores were purchased and the following criterions for each were determined: per cent volatile matter, moisture, non-volatile matter, alcohol-solubles, water solubles, water insolubles, pH, surface tension, ability to form suds, ability to remove soil and total alkalinity. Widely differing values were obtained and in general the same cannot be correlated in establishing the worth of soap.

High Transparent Soap, A. N. Ghose, *Indian Soap J.,* **6,** *155, 1940.* Transparency obtained by proper selection of materials and correct processing. An inexpensive soap may be made from 45 stearin, 55 castor oil, 5 castor oil, 30 sugar solution (sugar 1 and water ½), 50 caustic soda 37° Bé, and 35 alcohol. Fatty acid content of such soap is from 60-70 per cent. (Through *Soap.*)

Hypersensitivity to Soap, J. W. Jordan, F. A. Dolce and E. D. Osborne, *J. Am. Med. Assoc., Sept. 21, 1940.* (See item under Section U.)

Milled Soap Chlorides, anon., *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record,* **31,** *106, 1940.* Milled soap should be low in chlorides if cracking is to be prevented. Maximum safe amount is 0.3 to 0.4 per cent. Methods of determining chloride are mentioned.

Perfuming Soaps, Anon., *Perf. & Essential Oil Record,* **31,** *326, 1940; through Drug & Cosm. Ind.,* **48,** *No. 2, 216, 1941.* Perfume oils that serve as fixatives are patchouli, sandalwood, vetivert, bois de rose, petitgrain, guaiacwood, citronella, thyme, cinnamon, clove, cassia, anise seed, geranium, palmarosa, ginger grass, pine and eucalyptus. Peru balsam will prevent the crystallization of synthetic solid perfumes. Canada balsam behaves similarly. A list of useful essential oils and synthetics is included. Musk ambrette is recommended over musk xylol, since it goes much further and is less apt to crystallize out.

Soaps, Factors Which Contribute to the Detergent Power of, L. P. Hall, *Am. Dyestuff Reptr.,* **27,** *616-616, 1938.* Penetration, wetting (of fabric and the dirt thereon), emulsification, and deflocculation are the main factors concerned, and these have been investigated by washing tests on artificially soiled fabric (not described). Formulae are deduced connecting the spreading (wetting) and penetrating powers of aqueous soap solutions with their surface tensions, but the experimental results given indicate that there is no consistent relation between spreading rate (wetting time) and detergent power, while the relation between penetrative and detergent powers may be affected adversely by the accompanying fiber swelling. Soaps are better detergents when they preferentially wet the greasy dirt sufficiently to loosen and subsequently emulisfy it; detergents which directly emulsify grease leave the fabric gray all over by coating it with a fine dispersion of the greasy dirt. To be a satisfactory detergent, a soap solution should have a surface tension of less than 11 dynes/cm., but if this value is much lower an excessive amount of soap is adsorbed by the fabric and thereby rendered valueless in washing. The most satisfactory detergents have high deflocculating power. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

Stabilizer, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,202,103.* A method and means of stabilizing soap.

Superfatted Soaps, *Perf. & Essential Oil Record,* **31,** *177, 1940.* A review of reasons for adding superfatting agents including comments on such superfatting materials as lanolin, petrolatum, spermaceti, beeswax, higher alcohols and decylphenol.

Soap today contains little if any free alkali. No appreciable quantities of fat remain on the skin because of the emulsifying power of soap, hence superfatting agents are probably washed away completely. (Through *Oil & Soap.*)

Textile Washing Product, *French Pat. No. 842,473.* Pulverized sodium metasilicate, mixed with trisodium phosphate and potassium carbonate, is used for washing textiles. Pumice, quartz and other abrasives with soap also may be added.

Tincture of Quillaja, Directions for Preparation of, C. L. Cox, *Bull. Natl. Formulary Committee,* **8,** *138, 1940.* To avoid cloudiness in the finished product, it is recommended that the filter be washed with a mixture of 2 volumes of alcohol and 1 volume of water instead of washing the filter with water alone as in the present N.F. directions. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

Toilet Soap, *Canadian Pat. No. 389,475.* From 20-25 grams of concentrated maple syrup is added to soap per kilogram to neutralize alkalinity and fix perfume.

Washing Powder, *Japanese Pat. No. 128,759.* The residue from saccharification of starchy materials by barley malt is dried and powdered, then compounded with powdered soap or other detergents. (*Through C.A.* **34.**)

Wrappers for Cakes of Soap, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,206,829.* Soap cakes are wrapped with paper containing a filler comprising calcium sulfite in an amount sufficient to prevent discoloration of the wrapper by alkali contained in the soap.

M Dental Preparations

Cleaning Artificial Teeth, Anon., *Drug & Cosm. Ind.,* **47,** *No. 6, 715, 1940.* A powder to be dissolved in water for soaking dentures overnight may consist for the most part of trisodium phosphate or of equal parts of trisodium phosphate and sodium carbonate. For brushing the dentures, a powder similar to regular tooth powder but containing stronger abrasives can be used. Powder for holding dentures in the mouth consists of powdered gum karaya or similar materials.

Honey a Substitute for Glycerine in Toothpaste, John Cameron, *Chinese Med. J.,* **56,** *484, 1939.* Cameron found that honey, at one-sixth of the cost of glycerine, is an excellent substitute for this product in certain dental preparations. A formula of a typical toothpaste containing honey is given. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

Liquid Dentifrice, Anon., *Proprietary Drugs, July 5, 1940.* Quoting formula appearing in the *J.A.Ph.A.* The following formula is the composition of a liquid dentifrice: Powdered soap 7.2 gms., saccharin 0.24 gms., solution of amaranth 1 cc., oil of cinnamon 0.6 cc., oil of peppermint 0.6 cc., oil of cloves 1.2 cc., alcohol 90 cc., distilled water to make 120 cc. A tooth powder contains powdered soap 6 gms., soluble saccharin 0.3 gms., oil of peppermint 0.48 cc., methyl salicylate 0.96 cc., ppt. chalk to make 120 gms.

Liquid Dentifrice Not Substitutes for Pastes or Powders, anon., *Drug Trade News,* **15,** *No. 17, p. 26, 1940.* The Council on Dental Therapeutics of the A.D.A. states that "available evidence indicates that liquid dentifrices cannot be looked upon as substitutes for toothpaste and tooth powders." The liquids are unable to remove tooth stains.

Machine for Testing Dentifrice Abrasion, R. W. Smith, *Ind. & Eng. Chem. anal. ed.,* **12,** *419, 1940.* Design of a machine intended to run control tests on calcium carbonate abrasiveness but may be used also on dentifrices if their abrasiveness is low. The machine is sensitive, dependable and accurate within required limits.

Tincture of Quillaja, Directions for Preparation of, *C. L. Cox, Bull. Natl. Formulary Committee,* **8,** *138, 1940.* (See item under Section L.)

Toothpaste, Anon., *Drug & Cosm. Ind.,* **47,** *No. 6, 715, 1940.* A toothpaste of Chilson's formula consists of pulverized neutral white soap 20 parts, precipitated chalk 35 parts, colloidal clay 3 parts, saccharin 0.3 parts, water 10.7 parts, glycerine 25 parts, alcohol 5 parts and flavor 1 part. The resulting paste is very foamy.

N Antiseptics

Mold Elimination, O. W. Richards and K. J. Hawley, *J. Chem. Educ.,* **16,** *6-10, 1939.* Twenty-one chemicals were tested and most of them were ineffective under the severe condition encountered. The most promising fungicides are thymol, cinnamon oil, a-nitronaphthalene and Phenox. Seasonal protection of most materials is possible with these chemicals and concentrations are recommended for their use. Longer protection may come by combining these or more potent chemicals with a suitable binding varnish which will hold an effective concentration of the fungicide on the surface of the material to be protected. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

The Disappearance of Bacteria Applied to the Human Skin, Marshall W. Jennison and Irwin W. Sizer, *Rept. Proc. 3rd Intern. Congr. Microbiol.,* **1939,** *259-60, 1940. Escherichia coli* and *Serratia marcescens* died out almost completely after three to four minutes on the skin. Spores of *Bacillus subtilis, B. mycoides* and *B. megatherium* were nearly 100 per cent recoverable after 30 minutes. The mechanism of death of vegetative cells is obscure, but is closely correlated with drying of the skin. (Through *C.A.* **34.**)

O Hair Preparations

Cholesterin Hair Tonic, Anon., *Soap. Perf. & Cosm.,* **13,** *628, 1940.* Isopropyl alcohol 70 parts, propylene glycol 5 parts, eau de cologne 5 parts, cholesterin 0.5 parts, perfume 0.5 parts, distilled water 19 parts. Dissolve all the ingredients except water in isopropyl alcohol, add the water last.

Hair Cream, Anon., *Drug & Cosm. Ind.,* **48,** *No. 2, 226, 1941.* A formula similar to liquefying cleansing cream consists of 65 parts mineral oil, 20 parts petrolatum, 10 parts paraffin and 5 parts ceresin. More wax may be added to increase stability at high temperatures.

Hair Dye, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,208,594.* Composition for pretreatment in hair dyeing, consisting of water solution of non-toxic organic dyes containing negative salt-forming groups such as an amide of an alkylene polyamine having the property of rendering the hair receptive to said dye.

Hair Lacquer, anon., *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, **47**, *339, 1940.* (See item under Section X.)

Hair Lacquer, Anon., *Seifens. Ztg.*, **66**, *726, 1939.* Ten parts of orange shellac are dissolved with 2 parts borax in 70 parts of water, to which 20-30 parts of eau de cologne is added. If a gold effect is desired, powdered bronze may be added.

Hair Rinsing Compositions, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,167,502.* A hair rinse preparation consists of phthalic acid, potassium acid phthalate, furoic acid and a water soluble coal tar dyestuff.

Hydrogen Peroxide, Evluation of, S. M. Tritton, *Analyst*, **64**, *469, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

Lead Content of Human Hair, K. N. Bagchi, H. D. Ganguly and J. N. Sirdar, *Indian J. Med. Research*, **27**, *777-91, 1940.* The average lead content of the hair of residents of Bengal was found to be as follows: Hindu men, 26.7 mg. lead per kg. of hair; women, 180; Mohammedan, men, 42.4; women, 50.4. The high values in Hindu women's hair are due to the daily application to the scalp of vermillion adulterated with red lead. These subjects also excrete large amounts of lead in the urine and feces, which indicates that externally applied lead compounds are absorbed into the general circulation and then eliminated in part in the hair. (Through *C.A.* **34.**)

Relation of Endocrine Glands and Alopecia, Totalis or Areata, Mares Geo. Cahana and Tatiana Cahana, *Acta Med. Scand.*, **103**, *486-500, 1940.* It is suggested that the growth of hair in men and women bears a direct relation to the amount of folliculin in the organism. It is recommended, therefore, that alopecia totalis should be treated with folliculin. The treatment of alopecia areata is based upon the supposed need to restrain the adrenal medulla function, and acetylcholine administration is thought to have yielded good results. Similarly ergotamina tartrate is endorsed for its paralyzing effect on the sympathetic nerves. The use of prolan and hypophyseal hormones is recommended. (Through *C.A.* **35.**)

Water-Soap Systems, Increasing the Solubility of Oils in, H. N. Holmes, *J. Phys. Chem.*, **43**, *495-498, 1939.* (See item under Section D.)

P Sun Tan Preparations

Accidental Intoxication from Glyceryl Salicylate, *Tesar. Cas. lek. cesk.*, **78**, *271, 1939.* (See item under Section Q.)

Alkylene Oxide-Tannic Acid Reaction Products, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,167,073.* Tannic acid is treated with ethylene or propylene oxide at a temperature of 0-10°C. Impurities are removed by precipitation with alcohol.

Sunburn and Suntan, J. Kalish, *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, **48**, *158, 1941.* A review of current information with a discussion of probable changes taking place in the skin as a result of exposure to solar ultraviolet radiations.

Sunburn Preventives, H. S. Redgrove, *Pharm. J.*, **142**, *589, 1939.* A review of various chemical and trade-named sunscreening agents and their purported effectiveness as claimed by their suppliers.

Sunscreen, Anon., *Proprietary Drugs, August 5, 1940.* Butyl benzal acetone oxalate is described as a remarkable ultraviolet light screen offering excellent opportunities in formulating greaseless suntan lotions. Absorption curves show that concentrations or from one-quarter to one-half of one per cent absorbs all the light up to 4400 angstrom units.

The Use of Sulfhydryl Solutions in Burns Caused by Ultraviolet Radiation, Preliminary Communication, Josephine McBroom, *Med. Record*, **152**, *299-300, 1940.* Hydrosulfosol (A) solution is a ready and convenient source of *SH* and contains thiosulfate. It is soluble in water unless exposed to air, when it immediately form a solution of colloidal *S*. In the undiluted form, it has a pH of 10 which, however, is diminished on dilution and by oxidation. Human skin was irradiated for 2-5 minutes by ultraviolet rays and 1-100 per cent dilutions of A applied to it; the controls were treated with physiol. saline solution or lime water of the same pH as A. Owing to the lack of uniformity of lesions produced, the results were not consistent. In only 8 out of the 16 cases was there a definite delay in the time of appearance of the erythema in the treated lesion. Pain was less severe in the treated than in the control areas of a few subjects, more severe in an almost equal number of others and of equal severity on both areas in about one-half. Concentrated A solutions were generally, but not always, more effective than the diluted. When diluted A solutions were applied to the skin irradiated by an electric razor, marked reddening resulted. Yet the net effect was clearly anti-inflammatory, as shown by absence of continued sensitiveness of the skin and scaling. A warrants more study under better experimental conditions. (Through *C.A.* **35.**)

Q Miscellaneous

Accidental Intoxication from Glyceryl Salicylate, *Tesar. Cas. lek. cesk.*, **78**, *271, 1939.* The observation reported concerned the massive absorption of 75 Gm. of glycosal (glyceryl ester of salicylic acid), producing death in about six hours, with considerable perspiration, agitation, delirium, nausea, dyspnea, cyanosis, acetonurea and albuminurea. The prescriptions in central Europe are written in Latin. The dispenser used glycosal instead of glycosae (glucose). The penalty for such an error is a prison term of three to four months; however, the civil responsibility for the death is handled through other courts. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

Condensing Alcohols and Phenols by Heating with Zinc Chloride, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,086,810.* As an example, methyl isobutyl carbinol is heated with a phenol and partially hydrated

zinc chloride refluxing with benzene, separating the condensation product and the benzene from the aqueous zinc chloride, then treating the different fractions until purified.

Effect of Carbonate Ion Concentration in Water Softening, T. E. Larson, *J. Ind. & Eng. Chem.*, **32**, *1240, 1940.* A continuation of an earlier paper intended to show limits that may be approached under proper regulation.

Esters of Ethylene Glycol, *New Method of preparation,* G. A. Varvoglis, *Praktika Akad. Athenon,* **13**, *42, 1938.* Glycol diacetate and dibenzoate have been prepared by heating together of AcCl and BzCl with dioxane in the presence of zinc. The probable mechanism of reaction is discussed. (Through *C.A.*)

Floor Cleaning, anon., *Soap,* **16**, *No. 9, 27, 1940.* A review of what is used and why. Marble, tile, terrazzo, new and old wood floors, linoleum, cork, rubber, asphalt, concrete and painted floors are described.

Glycol Esters, *German Pat. No. 646,482* (*French Pat. No. 808,897*). (See item under Section B.)

Ink Making, J. D. Deeney, *Converter,* **13**, *No. 4, 2, 1939. Through C. A.* **34**, *5301, 1940.* A discussion of inks made with aniline colors, troubles encountered and future trends.

Insect Repellent. *U. S. Pat. No. 2,205,232.* A repellent for chewing insects contains thiuram sulfide as active ingredient.

Insect Repellent, M. A. Lesser, *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, **48**, *149, 1941.* A review of Kilgore's work together with a patent digest and seventeen formulas. A formula recommended by the American Medical Association consists of oil of citronella 15 cc., spirits of camphor 7½ cc., cedarwood oil 7½ cc., white petrolatum 60 grams.

Laundry Sours, C. H. Bayley, *Laundry & Dry Cleansing J. of Canada. 1939, 897.* Amount of sour to be added to a load depends on alkalinity remaining and on the bicarbonate content of water. After calculating the bicarbonate by means given, the amount of sour per ounce of bicarbonate to be used follows: 0.56 oz. sodium silicofluoride, 0.42 oz. ammonium silicofluoride, 0.68 oz. ammonium acid fluoride. Souring before bluing is advisable. A stock solution of sour is recommended for use. (Through *Soap.*)

Medicinal Foam Baths, *German Pat. No. 645,641.* (See item under Section D.)

Menthol Isomers, *Comparative pharmacology,* D. I. Macht, *Arch. intern. pharmacodynamie,* **63**, *43, 1939. l*-menthol, *d*-neomenthol and *d*-isomenthol, also liquid menthol (mixture of all three) were compared to camphor. *l*-form is more active than *d*-form. They are absorbed readily and exert local anesthetic action, while camphor causes violent epileptiform convulsions on injection. Other effects of menthol on body organs were studied. (Through *C.A.*)

Menthones and Menthols, *Optically Active. British Pat. No. 515,171.* This invention describes a process of hydrogenating levo-piperitone to produce menthols or menthones of full optical activity by selected conditions of hydrogenation.

Metal Polish, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,196,992.* A liquid mixture containing tin oxide, sodium silicate with low alkali-silica ratio, and sodium lauryl sulfate.

Nitro-Paraffins, *New Synthetics for synthesis,* C. L. Gabriel, *Ind. Eng. Chem.*, **32**, *887, 1940.* A description of the new nitro-paraffins available together with their physical and chemical properties.

Ointment of Zinc Stearate, Assay Method, Wm. B. Baker and D. I. Kutzly, *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, **29**, *397, 1940.* (See item under Section A.)

Paint Remover, *Japanese Pat. No. 128,873.* Painted pictures or letters on sign boards are moistened with a paste of crude cresol, K soap, pigment and camphor oil. The paint is thus softened so that it can be removed. (Through *C.A.* **34.**)

Paint Remover, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,196,111.* Flue dust and water are worked into a slurry. The flue dust is that obtained by electrical precipitation of flue gas during the operation of a ferro-manganese blast furnace.

Pharmacological Examination of Cineole and Phellandrene, George Brownlee, *Quart. J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, **13**, *130-7, 1940.* The dietary habits of the koala directed attention to the study of cineole and phellandrene. The oral toxicities of these compounds were determined for rats. By means of the cross-test method, devised for testing antipyretics, several comparisons were made on groups of rats for pyretic and antipyretic activity. The compounds were completely inactive. The effects of the compounds on the blood pressure, respiration and central nervous system of the decerebrate cat are described. Five references. (Through *C.A.* **34.**)

Phosphate Detergent, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,190,769.* Water soluble salts of pyrophosphoric acid and high molecular weight alcohols containing small portions of unreacted alcohol. When neutralized, the product is water soluble and may be used as a washing or cleansing agent.

Preparation and Oxidation of Substituted Cinnamic Acids, V. S. Webster, *Am. J. Pharm.*, **112**, *291, 1940.* Cinnamic acids produced by condensing vanillin instead of benzaldehyde using the Perkin synthesis. Corresponding acetyl derivatives were prepared and oxidized by potassium permanganate. The result of degradation produced the aldehyde used in the original reaction as survivor. None of the corresponding acids could be isolated. Further work is in progress.

Removers of Paint, Varnish, etc., *U. S. Pat. No. 2,207,967.* A process of preparing paint or varnish remover. The composition consists of a dispersion of alkali earth metal stearate in a liquid aromatic hydrocarbon. The mixture is heated to 210-220°F, and while hot, beeswax and ceresin are added. To this mixture, lacquer solvents are worked in subsequently.

Significance of Glycerol and Its Equivalents in Skin Culture, C. Bau-

schinger, *Fette u. Seifen*, **46**, *723-6, 1939.* (See item under Section T.)

Some Complex Sodium Bismuth Salts of Triethanolamine and Triisopropanolamine, Wm. T. Miller, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **62**, *2707-9, 1940.* The preparation of sodium bismuthyl triethanolamine, bismuth triethanolamine and sodium bismuthyl triisopropanolamine is described. Diethanolamine derivatives could not be prepared as pure salts. Description of the properties of these compounds is given.

Stain Removers, J. Davidsohn, *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **13**, *380, 1940.* A review of the different kinds of stains and methods of removal, with 12 formulas.

Wood and Metal Polish, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,193,241.* Diatomaceous earth is enfilmed with a coating of shellac and mineral oil, dispersed in a watery medium by means of a surface tension depressant such as soybean phosphaids.

R Oils and Fats

Animal and Vegetable Waxes in 1939, L. W. Greene and H. F. Richards, *Oil & Soap*, **17**, *191, 1940.* A comprehensive review of individual animal and vegetable waxes, extraction, refining and processing, properties, compound waxes, emulsification, analysis and uses with original literature and patent references.

Bayberry Wax, *Methyl myristate and palmitate isolated from*, J. C. Sauer, B. E. Hain and P. W. Boutwell, *Org. Syntheses*, **20**, *67, 1940.* When bayberry wax is refluxed with methyl alcohol in the presence of sulfuric acid, both methyl myristate and methyl palmitate distil over in the second distillate. (Through *C.A.*)

Carnauba Wax, D. F. Sweet, *Chem. Ind.*, **47**, *254, 1940.* A comprehensive study of the production of carnauba wax, chemical and physical properties, composition, planting, growing, harvesting and supplies. To be continued.

Chemistry of Fat Spoilage, X. *Effect of Catylase*, K. Taufel and R. Muller. *Biochem Ztg.*, **304**, *275, 1940.* By decomposing peroxide, catalase is an anti-oxidant, removing the undesirable material. Liver catalase added to olive oil acts as an anti-oxidant, but its action is not parallel to catalase activity, perhaps depending on other substances for activity. Through *C.A.* **34.**)

Chemistry of Ketone Rancidity, I. *Decomposition of fatty acids by P. glaucum*, H. Thaler and G. Geist, *Biochem Ztg.*, **302**, *121, 1939.* Acetone may be produced from all fatty acids with from 4 to 14 carbons. Acidity is the condition predisposing to formation of ketone, mostly at pH 3.0, disappearing completely at pH 7.5. Ketone formation is dependent on degree and development of the mold *P. glaucum*, which usually takes about 8 to 10 days. (Through *C.A.*)

Curative Values of Unsaturated Fatty Acids, *Comparison of in fat deficiency*, G. O. Burr, *Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. & Med.*, **44**, *242, 1940.* Unsaturated fatty acids such as linoleic, linolenic, arachidonic and cod liver oil fatty acids show differences in growth and skin effects. They should be used individually and not as an interchangeable group. (Through *Oil & Soap.*)

Deodorizing Oils, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,203,373.* Neatsfoot oil for example, is exposed to the action of X-rays.

Detection of Mineral Oil in Crude and Refined Pressed Olive Oil, S. Anselmi, *Rend. ist. sanita publica*, **2**, *979-83, 1939.* The olive oil, saponified with 15 per cent potassium hydroxide in ethyl alcohol and heated on a water bath, yields clear solutions if more than 20 per cent of mineral oil (A) is present; if less than 20 per cent of (A) is present, it is detected by the formation of a turbidity on addition of 70 per cent ethyl alcohol at greater than 20°. Adulteration of almond oil with (A) is similarly detected. (Through *C.A.* **34.**)

Mineral Oil Stabilizer, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,194,312.* The product formed by the condensing chlorinated paraffin wax and a naphthol or polyhydroxybenzene such as catechol by means of a Friedel Crafts catalyst is used in concentration of 0.04 per cent dissolved in mineral to prevent deterioration.

Olive Oil, Analysis of, G. B. Martinenghi, *Fette u Seifen*, **46**, *333-337, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

Physical and Chemical Properties of Beeswax, C. S. Bisson, G. H. Vansell and W. B. Dye, *U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bull.*, **716**, *24 pp., 1940.* A study of the factors affecting the various physical and chemical properties of beeswax as obtained in the Western section of the United States.

Review of Literature on Fats, Oils and Soaps for 1939, M. M. Piskur, *Oil & Soap*, **17**, *161, 1940.* A comprehensive review discussing biochemical aspect, deterioration, composition and characteristics, detergents, with a patent index and reference to original articles.

Sesame Oil-Hydrogenated, as a Rancidity Inhibitor, G. W. Fiero, *Pharm. Arch.*, **11**, *1, 1940.* Partially hydrogenated sesame oil appears to have a definite inhibitory action to rancidity in lard when used in very large amounts. Smaller amounts reduce the extent of rancidity, but do not prevent it. As little as 20 per cent retards rancidity; a mixture of 60 per cent of hydrogenated sesame oil and 40 per cent of lard did not develop rancidity in seven days whereas untreated lard became definitely rancid within that time. A mixture of 80 per cent hydrogenated sesame oil and 20 per cent of lard did not develop rancidity with 28 days. The unsaponifiable matter obtained from hydrogenated sesame oil did not possess rancidity-inhibiting properties. Two tables are given in the experimental portion of the article. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

True Waxes, L. W. Greene, *J. Chem. Educ.*, **16**, *170, 1939.* The more important substances classed as waxes are bayberry, ceresin, earth, mineral, Japan and paraffin waxes. Also waxes, but not commonly so designated, are Arctic sperm oil, dolphin oil, Jojoba oil, mutton bird oil, sperm oil and wool fat. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.*)

Water Dispersible Lecithin, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,193,873.* Lecithin is dissolved in ethyl lactate.

Wax Substitute, *Russian Pat. No. 56,017.* The calcium soap prepared by treating fish oils with calcium hydroxide is distilled at 300° with subsequent hydrogenation of the distillate. (Through *C.A.*)

Wool Fat Recovery, *Russian Pat. No. 52,323.* Wool wash water is treated with acid at a temperature not over 15° C and the sludge formed is filtered hot. (Through *Soap.*)

S Shaving Preparations

Brushless Shaving Creams, H. L. Holborrow, *Mfg. Chemist,* **11**, *165, 1940.* A review of formulation and materials. Three formulas one of which contains stearic acid 7, spermaceti 1, castor oil 4, glycerine 4, borax 4 and water 80 parts each.

Methanol in Hamamelis Water, Test for, *Rept. Amer. Pharm. Assoc. Lab., Bull. Natl. Formulary Committee,* **8**, *61-2, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

T Skin Absorption

Approach to Cosmetology, R. Gattefosse, *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.,* **13**, *854, 1940.* (See item under Section D.)

Penetrability of Fats into the Skin, Eller and Wolff, *Arch. Dermat. Syphilol.,* **40**, *900, 1939.* Three groups of fats were tested on rabbits, a) animal-cod liver oil and wool fat, b) vegetable, olive oil and cacao butter and c) mineral oil and petrolatum as mineral fats. It was found that fats penetrate the skin along the hair shafts into the sebaceous glands. Liquid fats penetrate more rapidly than solid fats. Animal fats penetrate deepest, vegetable fats next and mineral fats penetrate the least. (Through *Mfg. Chemist.*)

Significance of Glycerol and its Equivalents in Skin Culture, C. Bauschinger, *Fette u. Seifen* **46**, *723-6, 1939.* Review of the pharmacological and cosmetic properties of glycerine and substitutes. The humectant properties, solvent power and preservative action of glycerine and its substitutes are discussed.

Skin Absorption, R. G. Harry, *Mfg. Chemist* **11**, *220, 1940.* Part two of a series reviewing topical effect of applications of vitamins A, B_1, B_2, C, D, E and F with generous reference to literature.

U Dermatitis

Curative Values of Unsaturated Fatty Acids, *Comparison of in fat deficiency,* G. O. Burr, *Proc. Soc. Esptl. Biol. & Med.,* **44**, *242, 1940.* (See item under Section R.)

Hypersensitivity to Soap, J. W. Jordan, F. A. Dolce and E. D. Osborne, *J. Am. Med. Assoc., Sept. 21, 1940.* Of 239 patients studied over a period of four years, it is concluded that many cases of housewives eczema are caused by hypersensitivity to ingredients of soap and allied cleansers. Alkyl sulfonate compounds are suggested as soap substitutes since it is the opinion of the three workers that these materials are not primary irritants or eczematizing in the concentrations in which they are used, hence they are more nearly the ideal soap substitutes.

Mint, Occupational Dermatitis Due to, W. M. Sams, *Arch. Dermatol. Syphilol.,* **41**, *503-505, 1940.* The mint grown in Florida (*Mentha citrata*) differs from the native mint (*Mentha vera*) in that the former seems to cause a dermatitis. This is a report of two cases of occupational origin. Both patients were bartenders and had been for years, but first had trouble with the mint when working in Florida. Of 18 subjects tested with the leaf, five were positive; seven positive reactions resulted from a test with an ether-soluble fraction. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

V Manicure Preparations

Brittleness of Nails, H. Silver and B. Chiego, *J. Investigative Dermatol.,* **3**, *357, 1940; through Drug & Cosm. Ind.,* **47**, *No. 6, 649, 1940.* A thorough study of the causes and treatment of brittleness for finger nails. Two tables give the incident of brittleness by disease and occupation. The role of iron metabolism is stressed. Causes of both internal and external and the balance between the two, determines the extent of brittleness. Brittleness may be due to dehydrative action of solvents on the finger nail rather than to defatting action because of the low fat content of the nails.

Hand Lotion, Anon., *Drug & Cosm. Ind.,* **47**, *339, 1940.* (See item under Section D.)

Liquid Nail Wax, Anon., *Drug & Cosm. Ind.,* **47**, *No. 5, 595, 1940.* Gillespie's formula for liquid nail wax consists of paraffin 5.0 parts, petrolatum 2.5 parts, ethylacetate 5 parts, chloroform 87.5 parts. A substitute for chloroform is recommended because of its undesirable odor.

W Wetting and Foaming Agents

Emulsifier, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,203,642.* (See item under Section H.)

Lauryl p-Toluene Sulfonate, C. S. Marvel and V. C. Sekera, *Org. Syntheses,* **20**, *50, 1940.* The addition of 105 grams of p-$MeC_6H_4SO_2Cl$ during 20-30 minutes to 93 grams of 1-dodecanol in 158 grams of C_5H_5N, at a temperature of 20°C, stirring and adding a 30 per cent solution of HCl in ice water, yields 88-90 per cent lauryl p-toluene sulfonate. (Through *C.A.*)

Wetting Agent, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,195,145.* The salt of saturated higher fatty acid is sulfonated in the presence of sulfur dioxide.

X Permanent Waving Preparations

Hair Lacquer, anon., *Drug & Cosm. Ind.,* **47**, *339, 1940.* Sandarac and rosin dissolved in alcohol produce fast drying hair lacquers. Compounds based on water are preferred because they may be washed out. Thus 20 per cent acacia gum in water suitably preserved is suggested.

Heating Composition, *French Pat. No. 808,510.* The composition comprises a metal of the group of those above Fe in the e.m.f. series of metals (Mg, Al, Mn, Zn) and a substance capable of liberating a metallic ion after addition of a liquid ionic

medium. the metallic ion being capable of being replaced electrolytically by the metal, the proportion of which with respect to the said substance being above that corresponding to the chemical equivalent and not above 130 mols. of metal for 100 mols. of substance. The composition may contain an electrolyte which after addition of water forms an acid solution capable of dissolving the replaceable substance. An example contains Al 15, Cu carbonate 15, $BaCl_2$ 1 and $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ 2g. (Through *C.A.* **31.**)

Machineless Waving Sachet, Anon., *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **13**, *627, 1940.* Calcium oxide 55 parts, calcium carbonate 20 parts, ammonium sulfate 13 parts. This is a crude type of product but is being sold currently in England to generate chemical heat.

Permanent Wave Cream, Anon., *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, **47**, *No. 5, 595, 1940.* A standard product is made from lanolin 20 parts, absorption base 20 parts, ammonia 10 parts, sodium sulfite 5 parts, sodium hydroxide 5 parts, water 44.5 parts. The cream is made much as any absorption base cream is produced.

Permanent Wave Solutions, Anon., *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, **48**, *No. 2, 226, 1941.* A standard formula consists of 5 per cent sodium sulfite, 3 per cent ammonium carbonate, 2 per cent borax and 2 per cent potassium carbonate dissolved in water. The addition of sulfonated castor oil, 1 per cent, gives the desired oiliness. A permanent wave cream may be made from 20 parts absorption base, 15 parts of lanolin, 10 parts petrolatum, 5 parts mineral oil and 50 parts permanent wave solution. The permanent wave solution may be any standard formula dissolved in half the usual amount of water.

Solution for Use in Waving or Curling Hair, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,207,241.* A water soluble soap containing a degraded higher fatty acid glyceride dissolved in a solvent such as diethylene glycol is used in conjunction with the alkaline hair waving solutions.

Temperature Indicator for Use in Permanent Waving of Hair, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,196,201.* Materials such as mercuric acid and cupric iodides are used. They maintain their normal color until the temperature of hair waving is reached and then quickly change to another color at this temperature, returning to their original color on cooling.

Temperature Indicators, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,195,395.* A solution in sealed glass tube containing ethylene chlorohydrin, a buffer salt such as Na_2HPO_4 and an indicator such as water soluble aniline blue, Alizarin Red S, brilliant yellow and an indicating dye of the phenol red series.

Y Flavors

Citrus Essentials Oils, Purifying, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,158,670.* (See item under Section C.)

Concentrated Fruit Flavors, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,087,076.* Concentrated fruit juice flavors are prepared from a mixture consisting of heavy syrup, to which has been added the unfrozen, unboiled and substantially unchanged flavoring and aromatic constituents in the form of a concentrated fruit juice from oranges, lemons or grapes.

Marshmallow Gelatin, *U. S. Pat. No. 2,196,300.* The addition of one-half to five per cent of sodium hexametaphosphate or other suitable substance to enhance the whipping quality of gelatin so that it may be used in making marshmallows. Other substances may be used to obtain the same whipping results.

Mixed Dill Pickle Spices, W. G. Wormley, *Food Ind.*, **12**, *No. 7, 108*, 1940. Mix well the following materials: cinnamon saigon broken and sifted 30 lbs., whole clove 27 lbs., whole allspice 27 lbs., small red chili peppers 8 lbs., and unbroken bay leaves 8 lbs.

Preserving Aromatic Principle of Coffee, *Canadian Pat. No. 389,192.* Hydroquinone, toluhydroquinone, catechol, resorcinol orcinol, citric, fumaric, sorbic, glutamic or glycolic acid, glycine or lecithin are used to treat coffee.

Spice Essential Oils and Their Use in Pickles, Arthur H. Downey, *Canner 90, No. 14, 11-12, 26, 1940.* More uniform spicing and flavor is claimed when the essential oils and oleoresins are used in place of the crude whole or ground spices. Another advantage is that spoilage bacteria and molds are not introduced into foods by the liquid spices. (Through *C.A.* **34.**)

Z Organic Chemistry

Aldehyde - Resorcinol Condensations, Joseph B. Niederl and Heinz J. Vogel, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **62**, *2512-14, 1940.* When a mixture of 110 cc. of 10 per cent sulfuric acid and 190 cc. of 10 per cent acetic acid is added at the rate of 5 cc. every 5 minutes to 50 grams of resorcinol in 500 cc. of 10 per cent sulfuric acid, heated on a steam bath and then set aside for several days standing, a mixture of several compounds is formed. A mixture of octamethylether, octa-acetate and octapropionate is formed. The melting points and other data are given.

Benzaldehyde - 3 - Chloromethyl - 4 - Methoxy, Benno Reichert and Karl Auf Dem Kampe, *Arch. Pharm.*, **277**, *261-271, 1939.* A new method is given for synthesizing thirteen compounds from 3-chloromethyl-4-methoxy benzaldehyde. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.* **29.**)

Menthones and Menthols, Optically Active, *British Pat. No. 515,171.* Levo-piperitone is catalytically hydrogenated, producing menthones and methols of high optical activity. The choice of suitable conditions for hydrogenation prevents racemization.

Propenyl Benzene Derivatives, *British Pat. No. 525,705.* Improved process for making isoeugenol and other propenyl benzene derivatives. The conversion of the allyl compound into the propenyl compound is performed by using a glycol or glycol ether in the presence of triethanolamine.

Reactions of Ketene with Salicylaldehyde and P-Hydroxybenzaldehyde, Jonathan M. Williams and Alexander Sadle, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **62**, *2801-3, 1940.* The reactions involved are described at length together with the products produced as a result of the same.